"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair, warmer, winds easterly, becoming southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,000. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—Sanguinary conflicts continue between the Turkish troops and the peasants in Thessaly. Eight thousand Turkish troops have occupied and burned four villages, and 100 persons have been killed. Germany and Russia are reported to have signed a contract for a Chinese loan. The Berlin Society of Fruit Dealers has adopted resolutions condemning the exclusion of American fruits.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Highland Park Hotel at Aiken, S. C., was burned yesterday. Loss, $165,000.

The pilotboat James Stafford ran aground on Romer Shoal on Saturday night and was wrecked.

The Government relief expedition with supplies for the Klondike miners has sailed from Portland, Oregon, for Dyea.

Henry M. Markert, a retired confectioner, died suddenly in Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night shortly after a song composed by him was sung.

The stranded steamers Kaiser Wilhelm II. and La Bretagne got off the shoals off Sandy Hook yesterday morning at high tide and went to sea unharmed.

Eveline O'Connell, ten years old, has been missing from her home, at 1,199 Third Avenue, since Friday. This is the third time within a month she has run away. Her little brother was recently kidnapped by two men.

Señor José Maria Galvez, President of the Autonomist Cabinet in Cuba, says there is no disagreement among its members nor anything in the nature of a crisis. He declares that there will be no negotiations between the Cabinet and the insurgents, and that peace will come by the combined action of arms and politics. Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, in reply to Minister Woodford's latest note, complains of the continuance of filibustering and declines to fix a date for the completion of the pacification of Cuba.

In connection with an investigation of an alleged attempt to bribe a member of the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature to secure the passage of a bill repealing the anti-cigarette law, Mr. Rogers, a member of that body, has declared that he received a letter from Frederick S. Gibbs of this city urging him to support the bill, because its promoters were among the largest contributors to Thomas C. Platt's campaign fund. Mr. Gibbs admits having requested Mr. Rogers to introduce such a bill, and having assured him that such action would be appreciated by the Republican Party, but denies that in so doing he acted as the agent of the American Tobacco Company.

Page 3.

James Montgomery of 566 West Forty-fourth Street caused a disturbance on a Ninth Avenue car on Saturday night, and was yesterday held in the West Side Court on two charges of assault and one of larceny.

Letters from Horace White and Seth Low to the Secretary of the Monetary Commission express approval of the several principles of the commission's plan. Both writers urge that prompt action by Congress in respect to the currency is imperatively necessary.

Miss MacElroy, the young Methodist Sunday school teacher of Brooklyn who was compelled to resign for playing euchre at her home, still declines to make a confession that she was in the wrong. She said that if all the members of the Embury Church who play cards and go to the theatre were compelled to resign there would not be many left.

The Legislature will reconvene at Albany this evening, when the State Engineer and Surveyor will present his annual report, in which he urges that the work of improving the canals be completed. Special appropriation bills calling for $4,540,455, nearly all for the benefit of localities outside of New York City, have been introduced in the Legislature.

Page 4.

An Italian boy fourteen years old told a pitiful tale of abuse on the part of his father to a Gerry Society agent, who gave the lad a pair of shoes and fed him out of sympathy.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his series of sermons on St. Paul, said that neither human law nor divine law nor the power of conscience, but only by God working in the heart, can men or society be regenerated.

Herman Andrews, known in Chicago as the "Overcoat King," was held in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of stealing many articles of wearing apparel from houses on the west side. He admitted that he had stolen 100 overcoats during the past nine weeks.

At a meeting last night of the newly formed Greater New York Irish Athletic Association it was announced that eight and three-quarter acres had been secured at Laurel Hill, Borough of Queens. A mammoth grand stand will be constructed and a bicycle and other tracks laid out.

Page 5.

The "First Regular Annual United Labor and Labor Reform Convention" has been called to meet in St. Louis May 2.

The Central Labor Union condemned the Brush Board of Health bill, indorsed the Eagan bill, and voted aid for the New Bedford mill strikers.

Howard, Spellman & Co., a Boston leather firm, suffered a loss of $75,000 in the destruction by fire of their Brooklyn factory, in which glazed kid was manufactured.

Two men were found in an unconscious condition in a West Street hotel from having inhaled gas from a radiator. One died shortly after, and the other is in a precarious condition.

Trusts and capitalists and the methods of some charitable institutions were denounced by Father Ducey yesterday, at the joint bi-monthly conference of Christian Workingmen, held in Amity Hall.

Page 7.

Maurice Grau arrived in town yesterday on the Lucania. He expressed himself as pleased with the prospects of a successful season in London and said that the details of next season's opera in this city are practically completed.

It is said that the Assembly balls and the Tuesday night dances at Sherry's may be discontinued, owing to society's growing lack of interest therein. The reason given is that these semi-public functions are regarded as unnecessary in view of the many large private balls now given every season.

Page 8.

During rush hours, until full service is inaugurated, Brooklyn Heights cars will cross the bridge on a five-minute headway.

Dr. R. S. Graves of Brooklyn may lose his left hand from blood poisoning as the result of an operation performed on a cousin of Lady Randolph Churchill.

Old Capt. Turner, an odd character who had lived for twenty years on Brooklyn's water front, was found dead in bed by a friend, with his three dogs crouched around his bed.

Miss Bixby, a model at the Art Students' League, was badly cut about the body on Saturday morning by a shower of glass from the skylight, which was smashed by a falling icicle.

Mrs. Tamer Wright, so far as known the last full-blooded member of the tribe of Montauk Indians, died in Brooklyn, at her daughter's home. She was born in a wigwam, and early adopted by the Gardiner family.

Page 12.

The West End Presbyterian Church celebrated its tenth anniversary yesterday with special services.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe of the Universalist Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue, severely criticised Mr. Moody, the evangelist, in his sermon yesterday.

In a sermon yesterday commemorative of the tenth anniversary of his work as pastor of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck thanked the congregation for combining to mark the occasion by lifting the debt of the church.

Dr. John Hall was in the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. He announced that six members of the Board of Trustees had resigned and that a meeting would be held next Monday at which others would be elected to take their places.

Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday delivered an address upon "The Golden Resources of Silence." He mentioned cases in which speech is inadequate to express our emotions, and others when it behooves us to think before we speak, or to remain mute. He also insisted upon the importance of restraining impulse, which he characterized as the enemy of morality.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

Report in Cincinnati that Stock Holdings and Profits Will Soon Be Quadrupled.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The Enquirer in its business columns will say:

"It has leaked out from the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company for this territory that a reorganization plan is on the tapis, to be perfected in a short time. This plan contemplates issuing stock dividends to the extent of four shares for each one share or certificate of stock held by present holders of stock. This will increase the face value of the present holdings of stock 400 per cent. It is said that the quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. are to be paid on this stock thus augmented."

DIED AFTER HIS SONG WAS SUNG

Henry M. Markert Expired Suddenly in the Hall of the Beethoven Maennerchor.

Henry M. Markert, sixty-nine years old, of 160 East Seventieth Street, died last night at the concert of the Beethoven Maennerchor, 210 Fifth Street. Mr. Markert attended the concert in company with his wife and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Monk. A song of his composition was the first number on the programme. He sat at the head of a long table, around which the members sat. At the other end were two warriors in mediaeval costume, and ten patriarchs of the society sat at his side. Mr. Markert himself was one of the oldest members of the society, having belonged to it for more than thirty years.

After his song had been sung, the warriors started on an imaginary hunt for the author. When they had found him they read his verses to him and then read a verse of appreciation from the members. He was escorted to the platform and made a little speech of thanks for the honor bestowed upon him, and then returned to his place at the table. It was noticed that he stumbled as he walked, and he was assisted to his seat, but nothing was thought of it.

Three minutes later he fell back in his chair fainting. Those nearest him sprang to his aid, and his wife caught him in her arms. He gasped and expired. Two physicians, Dr. Gengenbacher and Dr. Muellenbach, who were present, were called, but he was dead before they reached him. The body was taken to an anteroom and an undertaker summoned. The Coroner was notified, and the body was removed to his home. Mr. Markert was a retired confectioner, and was reputed to be wealthy.

HORSE FALLS INTO A TRENCH.

Pending Its Rescue a Watch Is Missing, a Man Arrested, and the Bowery Gets Excited.

When the horse fell in the hole last night there was all kinds of excitement. The hole is a long trench of the Fourth Avenue electric road at Sixth Street and the Bowery, and stretches under the down-town cable track.

A cable car buzzed along at 10:30 o'clock last night, and close behind it came a bay horse and a light wagon, in which were William Busby, a horse dealer of Thirty-second Street and Second Avenue, and his friend, Thomas O'Donnell of 345 East Thirty-seventh Street. Every time the car stopped the bay horse stopped and waited for the car to go on.

Everything went all right until the car came to the hole and glided over it. Then the bay horse tripped along and dropped into the hole. If the bay had fallen right down between the two tracks he would have been mixed up with the fast-running cable and there would have been a block. Fortunately he dropped over beside the tracks. The shafts of the wagon broke and the two men were tipped in the street. The horse floundered around and managed to fall over on his side. There was not much room in the trench, so in a few seconds he was wedged fast, with his head about three inches from the running cable and a wheel which made a wild racket as it whirled.

Then the crowd came. It numbered hundreds, and included policemen, Inspectors of the cable road, watchmen, tramps, and citizens. Everybody had advice to give as to how the bay was to be taken out or as to why the watchmen were to blame for letting him get in. As the horse's head was well under the tracks, every time a car passed it went over him and he kicked the sides of the hole with wild and vigorous effort. The horse gradually worked its way toward the cable wheel, and, to prevent his getting his head in it, volunteers were asked for to sit on him and keep him quiet. The entire crowd wanted to jump in the trench. Three men were selected, and these did good duty, and talked a good deal about it, until a cable road repair wagon came with ropes and hooks.

Just as the wagon drove up, a man cried: "My God, it's gone!" He meant his watch. He was Harry Bristol of Milford, Conn., who was strolling along the Bowery and was attracted by the excitement. He felt for his watch to see how long it would take to get the horse out. Then he made a dive through the crowd and grabbed a man who held his watch in his hand. Policeman Downey grabbed the man, too.

"S' help me," said the man, "I found the watch on the ground. I'm lookin' for an owner." He was locked up after saying he was Patrick Finn of 46 First Street.

It took the repair wagon men twenty minutes to get ropes around the horse and drag him out. He did not seem to be injured and was led home. Then the policeman drove the crowd away, and a watchman stood beside the hole with a red light.

$27,000 FOR MINTER BROTHERS.

Judgment for a Bad Rating by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Feb. 6.—The case of Minter Brothers against Bradstreet's Commercial Agency was given to a jury here yesterday afternoon, and a verdict was rendered last night, awarding the plaintiffs judgment for $27,000.

In 1890 Minter Brothers were large retail dealers at Sedalia. Warren Parmele, an atorney, Bradstreet's reporter at that place, reported to the agency that Minter Brothers were insolvent. A business failure followed, and Minter Brothers alleged that it was due to an unjust rating.

In 1891 suit was brought by Minter Brothers against Bradstreet's for $100,000 damages and loss of property that was sacrificed in the failure. The case came to Johnson County on a change of venue in 1894, and a judgment for $30,000 was given. The award was set aside by the Supreme Court, and the case was remanded for trial, which has just been held, with the result as stated.

Hawaiian Sugar by Rail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Hitherto the sugar crop from Hawaii has been shipped on sailing vessels around the Horn to New York City, but recently an arrangement has been made with the Southern Pacific Company whereby this plan will be changed. The sugar will be brought in the vessels to this port and shipped to New York by rail. There were eighty carloads to-day at Long Wharf, Oakland, awaiting shipment.

CUBAN AUTONOMIST REGIME

Jose Maria Galvez, President of the Cabinet, Discusses Its Programme.

REPORT OF A CRISIS DENIED

Peace Will Come, He Declares, by the Combined Action of Arms and Politics — No Negotiations with the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—Señor José Maria Galvez, President of the Autonomist Cabinet, says there is no disagreement among its members nor anything in the nature of a crisis. On the contrary, all the Ministers understand their programme and mission, which he sums up as "as to establish the new régime, to prepare for the elections, and to constitute a Chamber of Deputies."

Under no conditions, declares Señor Galvez, is it the mission of members of the Cabinet to address the insurgents officially or to negotiate for peace, unless they should have a guarantee as to the outcome of their efforts. Nevertheless, the members of the Cabinet, in their unofficial capacity, will do all in their power to smooth the pathway, and will contribute to all private efforts to bring about a favorable issue.

Señor Galvez says the Cabinet is expecting favorable news from the Province of Santa Clara, and assurances that Gen. Maximo Gomez retired across the trocha into the Camaguey District owing to lack of support, and to "the conflicting opinions that distract the insurgents in eastern Cuba." Peace will come, he declares, by the "combined action of arms and politics"; but it is absolutely necessary to demonstrate the efficiency of Spanish arms at the same time that the beneficial influences of the new régime are being made known.

PLEA FOR SUFFERING CUBANS.

Letter from United States Consul Barker Stationed at Sagua La Grande.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Charles W. Russell, Assistant United States Attorney in the Department of Justice, has just received a letter acknowledging the receipt of a New York draft mailed to United States Consul Barker at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, whose district of Las Villas embraces Santa Clara, the capital of the province of that name; San Domingo, Remedios, and another city in the same province in the eastern part of the island. Mr. Barker, in his letter, says:

"It is with unfeigned pleasure, as well as inexpressible gratitude, that I acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 19th inst. transmitting $68 United States currency as a donation to the dispensario, a charitable institution to care for the destitute and sick children of this city—contributed, as you say, by certain employes of your department.

"I must tell you and the other good souls contributing that the remittance was most timely, as their exchequer was empty, and, as one remarked when this relief was made known, 'We had God, and only God, to look to in order that our treasury be replenished. To God and these charitable Americans are due our thanks.'

"Mrs. G. of Boston has notified me that she has sent to my address a case of condensed milk for the same purpose, as also for 'the remnants of families of reconcentrados in an old warehouse of whom I have heard.' I assume it was you who called her attention to these poor, starving outcasts."

After speaking of the good done by Mr. Russell's visit to Cuba, Mr. Barker proceeds:

"Up to date my district has received nothing of the relief sent by our people except through your thoughtful remembrance. Of course Consul General Lee has not, nor will he ever in my humble judgment have, sufficient contributions sent to Havana to share with us, who are so remote and so inaccessible. In view of this, contributions—like yours—in money will aid in saving thousands who must die without sustenance and medicine immediately furnished. For instance, this remittance from the generous employes in your department will prove more beneficial than ten times the sum thirty days hence.

"I have certificates signed by the Alcades of the principal cities and towns in my Sagua La Grande zone alone showing that my estimate of 50,000 perishing souls was under, rather than above, the mark. To my mind, and to all Christian people, there is but one—solely one—issue in this Cuban question, viz., destitution and starvation.

"The status quo is as when you left—save the destitution grows and the death rate increases hourly.

"I have—not the authorities—selected and named a relief committee, composed of women as well as men, who will distribute all contributions received and render needed relief to all the destitute.

"Say to the generous people of America, who have never turned a deaf ear to the cry of the distressed, whether at home or in a foreign land, to send us food, medicine, and clothing for the sick."

Mr. Russell says that any contribution of money may safely be sent to United States Consul Walter B. Barker, at Sagua La Grande, Cuba.

As money can be transmitted with great certainty and promptness to that particular region, he advises sending New York drafts rather than food supplies, which can be purchased there.

SAGASTA ANSWERS WOODFORD.

Cannot Fix a Date for Completion of the Pacification of Cuba.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Señor Sagasta's response to the official note presented yesterday (Saturday) by Gen. Woodford, the United States Minister, complains of the filibustering expeditions and declares that Spain cannot entertain the suggestion for fixing a date for her completion of the pacification of Cuba.

"Pessimist impressions are now current regarding the relations between Spain and the United States and have depressed the Madrid and Barcelona Bourses. Public feeling among all classes is strong against America."

Case of Faim, Alias Taim and Fenn.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The American (variously named in recent dispatches as Henry W. Faim, Henry W. Taim, and Emory Fenn, the last probably being correct,) who served with the Cuban artillery in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and who, it was reported, had surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Gibara, denies that he surrendered.

He says he was taken prisoner by the column of Gen. Linares. On its becoming known that he was an American he was well treated.

He will sail for New York by the Ward Line steamer Yucatan, but will not carry with him $5,000 as reported.

Distribution of Food.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—At Marianao to-day provisions were distributed to 800 persons. In each case the recipient received a ticket showing that the gift of food was from the United States.

French Cruiser at Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The French cruiser Dubourdieu arrived here to-day.

Interesting to Wheelmen.

Important illustrated article on 1898 wheels. "The Commercial Advertiser" this evening.—Adv.

RELIEF FOR THE KLONDIKE.

The Government Expedition Sails for Dyea—Plans of the War Department.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 6.—The expedition which the United States Government is sending into the interior of Alaska with supplies for the relief of miners sailed for Dyea last night on the steamship George W. Elder. The Elder carried 350 passengers, 51 of whom are officers and enlisted men of the army, who will act as escort to the pack train which, it is expected, will carry the supplies over the passes. The officers in charge of the detachment are Capt. George Ruhlin, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Bogardus Eldridge in charge of the escort, with Lieut. E. W. Clark, assistant, and Lieut. G. M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon.

About 200 tons of provisions were forwarded by the Government from here, and an additional supply will go from Seattle in a few days. Brig. Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, who has general supervision of preparing the expedition, has assigned Major L. H. Rucker, Fourth Cavalry, to the command of the relief expedition. Major Rucker has been in Alaska for several weeks, and has taken temporary station at Dyea, where he has established a camp and supply department.

Gen. Merriam expects to go to Alaska on the steamer Oregon, which is scheduled to sail from here Feb. 8, and from Dyea he will direct affairs until the expedition is started over the passes. Capt. L. D. Brainard, Commissary of Subsistence and Disbursing Officer for Relief Supplies, will also go forward by the Oregon.

The Government has let a contract to the Snow and Ice Transportation Company of Chicago for carrying 150 tons of supplies from Dyea to Dawson City, but as the paraphernalia of the company has not yet arrived on the Pacific Coast, it is probable that Gen. Merriam will push on a portion of the supplies by pack train to Lake Lebarge, and there build boats on which to carry the supplies down the Yukon. It is expected that the 500 reindeer brought from Norway by the Government will be landed in Alaska within a month, and, if possible, additional supplies will be taken in with them.

TELEGRAPH TO DAWSON CITY.

Scheme to Utilise a Line Begun Over Thirty Years Ago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—There is a project afoot to open telegraphic communication with the Klondike country by utilizing the old Siberian line, which was partially built into Alaska thirty-five years ago, and abandoned when Cyrus W. Field made a success of the Atlantic cable. As long ago as 1865 over 900 miles of this Siberian line were constructed from New Westminster into the Cariboo country, and from there to the Klondike, and close to the site where Dawson City is now located.

It will take but little new construction to open communication with that part of Alaska now. Originally $11,000,000 was spent in surveys, explorations, and construction. It was this venture that afforded George Kennan the material for his literary work.

Alaska Dredging Party.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6.—A party is being organized here to carry on dredging operations on the Hootalinqua River, Alaska. They will take in a large steel cylinder similar to those used in sinking artesian wells, and will work the bars of the river. The cylinder will be taken over on the snow in a specially built sleigh. Application will be made at the next session of the local Legislature for a charter for a railway from Observatory Inlet to Glenora, to connect with the Teslin Lake Railway. This will gave a route from the coast to Damsey, all in Canadian territory.

The Danube to Sail To-day.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6.—The steamer Danube will sail to-morrow with over 200 miners bound for Alaska. Over 100 miners' licenses for the Yukon district were issued yesterday, and almost as many to-day, by the Collector of Customs.

REPLEVIN FOR A HUSBAND.

Walter Evans Said to Have Been Stolen from His Wife at Mount Holly, N. J.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 6.—Constables are out with writs of replevin making a search for the husband of Mrs. Walter Evans, who, she alleges, has been stolen from her. Walter Evans is proprietor of the Mill Street Hotel. He disappeared from there yesterday, and his wife alleges that he is being kept in hiding by some one. Mrs. Evans asserts that his three brothers had a hand in the abduction of her husband.

Evans has been an invalid for some time, and is powerless to help himself. There has been trouble between his three brothers and Mrs. Evans. It is said that the brothers did not like Walter's wife, and opposed his marriage to her because she is a Roman Catholic. They wanted, she alleges, to take her husband away from her when he became an invalid, but she declined to consent and wanted to care for him herself.

Yesterday Mrs. Evans was away from home for a short time, and during her absence her husband was taken away in a coach. The men who took him away are said to have been strangers, but Mrs. Evans claims that they were hired by her brothers-in-law to do the work. The constables to-day made search at the homes of the three brothers, which are situated at Rancocas, Lamberton, and Columbus, without success. The general impression is that Evans has been taken to some sanitarium.

HAD HIS TONGUE CUT OUT.

An Indiana Man Waited Too Long Before Consulting a Doctor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—John Meier of Roby, Ind., aged sixty years, lost his power of speech last week by having his tongue cut out. About three years ago a small pimple appeared at the base of his tongue. It gave him much trouble, but he was tardy in consulting a doctor. When he did he was told that the pimple had developed into a cancer, and that to save his life the cancer and his tongue must be cut out.

The operation was performed at the Mercy Hospital, and is thought to have been a successful one. Meier may die, however, at any time from strangulation.

SAENGERFEST AT UTICA.

To Be Held in July by the Central New York Saengerbund.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The officers of the Central New York Saengerbund, embracing all the territory between Poughkeepsie and Syracuse, met here to-day and adopted new regulations for their annual saengerfest.

The first saengerfest under the new regulations will be held in Utica July 11, 12, and 13. It was decided to divide the singing societies in competition for prizes into three classes. The first class will comprise societies having over twenty-four members, the second class societies with memberships of over sixteen, and the third class those not having a membership of sixteen.

It also was decided that the societies of the first and second classes must sing songs selected by the Festbehoerde. Other societies may make their own selections. There will be three prizes for each class.

A Newport Improvement.

NEWPORT, Feb. 6.—Oliver H. P. Belmont has begun the extension of Wheatland Avenue across his grounds to the Ocean Drive at Bailey's Beach. An attractive entrance to the avenue has been made by rounding the northeast corner from a point 100 feet west on Wheatland Avenue to a point 100 feet north on Bellevue Avenue. If Mr. Belmont allows the public to pass through this private road, as he doubtless will do, the distance will be reduced from 8,150 feet to 1,600 feet. This, however, is a small matter in comparison with the addition to the beauty of Bellevue Avenue and the great convenience to those driving tandems and four-in-hands, who hitherto have been obliged to turn three sharp corners.

Stores—Offices—To Let.—Harvard Building, 42d St., corner 6th Av.—Adv.

CIGARETTES IN TENNESSEE

Passage of a Bill Repealing the Law Against Them Urged by Frederick S. Gibbs.

HIS LETTER TO MR. ROGERS

The New York Politician Interested as a Republican, but Not as a Representative of the American Tobacco Company.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.—The joint committee of both houses of the Legislature engaged in investigating an alleged attempt to bribe a member of the lower house in connection with legislation touching the sale of cigarettes, after examining some witnesses yesterday, adjourned until Feb. 14. Mr. Rogers, a Representative, is said to have testified that he was offered $500 to introduce and advocate a bill repealing the anti-cigarette law.

In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Rogers in a speech said that Mr. Fuller, counsel for the American Tobacco Company, had drafted a bill repealing the anti-cigarette law, and that Frederick S. Gibbs, the New York member of the Republican National Committee, had written him asking his support of the bill because its promoters were among the largest contributors to Thomas C. Platt's campaign fund. Mr. Rogers also said the counsel for the company in Knoxville had approached him on the subject.

Williamson W. Fuller, counsel for the American Tobacco Company, was seen last night at his residence, 65 West Seventy-third Street. When shown the foregoing dispatch from Nashville he said:

"I don't understand what prompted Mr. Rogers to make the statements he is credited with making. In the first place, Mr. Rogers was the father of the Anti-Cigarette bill, which took effect in Tennessee in May, 1897. As soon as the bill went into effect I went to Nashville to test the law. A dealer, acting under my instructions, sold some cigarettes, and when he was arrested I obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Federal court. When the case came up for argument, in September, the law was declared unconstitutional, which practically knocked it out. Mr. Rogers filed a brief in court in favor of the constitutionality of the act, but it was not sustained by the Judges.

"I have never met Mr. Rogers and only know about him in connection with his Anti-Cigarette bill. His statement that I drafted a bill repealing the Anti-Cigarette law is not true, as such a bill would not be necessary in view of the United States Circuit Court's decision. I would not hesitate to draw such a bill, however, if necessary. I don't understand why my name was mentioned in the matter and am very sorry that it has been done.

"The laws passed in Washington and Iowa prohibiting the sale of cigarettes have been declared unconstitutional, as well as the law in West Virginia imposing a tax of $500 a year on their sale. The $1,000 yearly license fee which the City of Denver imposed on its retail cigarette dealers met a like fate. Every bill that has ever become a law which tended to interfere with or prohibit the sale of cigarettes has, when tested, been declared void.

"I know nothing whatever about the alleged bribery, and can only say that Mr. Rogers's remarks must be the ravings of a disappointed politician."

George Arents, Treasurer of the American Tobacco Company, who lives at 38 West Fifty-seventh Street, laughed at the report and said that the American Tobacco Company never, either directly or indirectly, made any overtures to any member of the Tennessee Legislature.

Frederick S. Gibbs, who, it is alleged, wrote a letter to Mr. Rogers on behalf of the American Tobacco Company, said:

"I met Mr. Rogers in St. Louis at the time of the Republican National Convention in 1896, and remember him as a cripple with a bad face. I wrote a letter to Mr. Rogers about a year ago, at whose suggestion I cannot say without consulting my letter book, asking him, if consistent with his convictions, to introduce a bill in the Legislature to repeal the anti-cigarette law, and telling him the Republican Party would consider it a favor.

"Mr. Rogers is at perfect liberty to make my letter public. I never mentioned the American Tobacco Company in my letter, and if he says I did, he lies. It was just such a letter as I am asked to write every day, and I thought nothing further of it after it was finished. If Mr. Rogers was offered a bribe of $500 he must be a cheap man, or the smallness of the amount perhaps insulted him."

Severe Punishment of Colorado Girls.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—A sweeping change was made to-day in the management of the State Industrial School for Girls, Capt. Robert G. Smithers being placed in charge as Superintendent, with his wife as matron, on recommendation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, which is investigating the condition of affairs at the institution. The investigation already has made it plain that the old management utterly failed to control the inmates, although it employed such drastic measures as locking them in dungeons, hosing them with cold water, putting them on bread and water diet, and stringing them to the wall with their hands behind them.

Iron Brotherhood Broken Up.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—According to dispatches received here from Trinidad, Col., Albuquerque, New Mexico, and various other points in Colorado and New Mexico, the American Patriotic League, otherwise known as the Iron Brotherhood, concerning which a report was made to the Department of Justice at Washington by W. B. Childers, United States Attorney for the Territory of New Mexico, is now practically extinct. In Raton and vicinity the organization was broken up by enforcing against the members the penalty for carrying firearms.

Electric Project in Washington.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—W. T. Baker, former President of the Board of Trade, owns a water fall near Tacoma, Washington, that he intends to harness and make it furnish electric power to light the Cities of Tacoma and Seattle and run all the mills and factories in the two places. The project involves an expenditure of $50,000, and it is expected that an average of 30,000 horse power can be secured. The property owned by Mr. Baker includes the famous Snoqualmie Falls, thirty-six miles from Tacoma and twenty-three miles from Seattle.

$500,000 Australian Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The steamship Mariposa, from Sydney, Australia, due here Feb. 10, is reported to have on board nearly $500,000 Australian gold, consigned to the Anglo-Californian Bank of this city. Added to the former receipts, this will bring the total shipments of gold from that source for this season to $13,000,000, by far the largest amount ever received in California from Australia during any one year in settling the balance of trade in favor of this country.

Mr. Shannon's Picture Wins a Prize.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts Walter Lippincott Prize of $300 has been awarded to James Jebus Shannon for his oil painting entitled "Babes in the Wood." Mr. Shannon is an American, who has lived for some years in London, where his portraits of women are much in request. His picture entitled "Miss Kitty" is also in the Academy's exhibition, and won first prize at Pittsburg this year.

Welcome Rain in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Reports received here from all sections show general rain throughout the State. It will prove of great benefit and will save the farmers and fruit growers from great loss.

GIRL MISSING FROM HOME.

Third Time Little Eveline O'Connell Has Run Away—Her Brother Was Recently Kidnapped by Two Men.

Eveline O'Connell, ten years old, daughter of John J. O'Connell of 1,199 Third Avenue, has been missing from her home since Friday last. The girl attended school at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue on Friday, and was dismissed by her teacher at recess to go home to lunch. She has not been seen since, and her father reported the case to the police yesterday. A general alarm has been sent out for her.

She is described as being about three feet in height, with dark hair and eyes, a clear complexion, and wore a plaid woolen dress, a blue bicycle cap, and black stockings. This is the third time the girl has run away within the past month.

Two weeks ago Joseph O'Connell, her brother, aged eight, who attended the school at Sixty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, was met on his way home from school by two men, who asked him if he did not want to sell papers. He was willing, and accompanied them. They took him on a train to Mamaroneck. There they pointed out a man on the street, who they said would tell him about the papers. The man, who was George C. Froelich, knew nothing about papers, and questioned the boy as to who he was. When he looked for the men they had disappeared. Froelich turned the boy over to Officer Thomas Perrell of Mamaroneck, and he was sent home.

O'Connell is a plasterer, and is President of the Plain and Co-operative Plasterers' Society. He has four children—Eveline, Joseph, May, aged five, and Frank, aged two. He is much puzzled about these frequent disappearances of his children, and can assign no cause.

QUICK WORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Remarkable Speed in Report of a Grain Order from New York.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—All telegraph records were broken last week in a Chicago Board of Trade transaction.

A New York broker operating on the New York Produce Exchange was anxious to buy a lot of May wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade at the lowest price and also was eager to get immediate advices whether his order had been filled and the buying price. Accordingly his message was sent with an extra "rush." Within eighteen seconds the message was received in Chicago, the order filled, and the desired reply received.

The feat eclipsed all previous records by over a minute.

MARRIED IN A SAFETY VAULT.

Scheme of a Kentucky Couple to Outwit the Bride's Parents.

HENDERSON, Ky., Feb. 6.—Miss Minnie Kohn, daughter of Jailer and Mrs. H. W. Kohn, and W. P. Bailey, formerly a deputy under her father, to-day announced that they had been married Dec. 9 under romantic circumstances, due to parental opposition. In order to keep the matter a secret the license was issued in Dixon, Webster County, and was kept off the record.

The ceremony was performed here. In order to avoid detection the principals, the officiating magistrate, and two witnesses locked themselves in the safety vault in the County Clerk's office, where the marriage took place.

HOTEL BURNED AT AIKEN, S. C.

All the Guests Escape with Their Baggage—Boston Man Shot.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 6.—The Highland Park Hotel, here, was destroyed this morning by a fire that started in the laundry room. The loss is $165,000, and there is $98,000 insurance. One hundred and sixty-eight guests were sleeping in the hotel when the fire started, but they had no trouble in getting away with their baggage. The Highland Park Hotel was one of the best known of the Southern Winter resort houses, and was improved to the extent of $60,000 this season. The hotel will be rebuilt immediately.

Almost every big city in the Northeast had representatives in the hotel.

In the excitement of the fire Thomas Fallon of Boston was shot and badly wounded by one of the hotel engineers.

PANIC AT A CHICAGO DANCE.

A Balcony Occupied by Thirty Persons Falls to the Floor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—A panic among 200 dancers was averted narrowly at midnight last night at the North Shore Hall. Thirty spectators were crowded into the little balcony watching the dance. The supports became loosened and slipped back to the wall. The balcony sank gradually, allowing the spectators to slide down upon the polished floor.

When the creaking commenced, indicating that the balcony was falling, the persons underneath stampeded toward the central portion of the hall. John Krusie, an occupant of the gallery, was caught by the falling timbers and had his side crushed. As the north end of the balcony commenced to fall the musicians, seizing their instruments, made a dash for the door. The dancers followed. Several policemen stationed at the door shut it and held it against the panic-stricken dancers, thus averting a certain catastrophe in the narrow stairway.

Of the thirty persons in the gallery, Krusie alone sustained serious injuries. All the others, however, were painfully bruised.

KILLED BY A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Troy Man Drank a Horrible Mixture Which Caused His Death.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—It is believed that Frank W. Welch, who was found dead in the stables of Lindy & Litowitch last Monday, was the victim of an outrageous practical joke, the perpetrators of which are said to be hangers-on about the stable where Welch was employed.

It is alleged Welch, who had been drinking, was challenged to drink a decoction these men prepared, readily accepted the challenge, and quickly drank a horrible mixture of varnish, wood alcohol, whisky, and beer. The story runs that Welch soon fell into a stupor, and that while he was dying from the effects of the drink, the so-called jokers disfigured his face with paint and laughed at his miserable plight.

It was thought at the time that Welch's death was due to wood alcohol, taken by mistake, and no inquest was held. Now, however, the Coroner will hold an inquest, and it is probable several arrests will follow.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed off the North Pacific Coast, and a second storm of very slight intensity appears to be developing in Colorado. The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country, with a general rise in temperature in the central valleys and lake regions. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts, and it will grow warmer in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	31	34	36
6 A. M.	32	33	35
9 A. M.	34	32	36
12 M.	40	35	39
4 P. M.	40	37	40
6 P. M.	41	33	36
9 P. M.	41	30	33
12 P. M.	42	28	31

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35¾
Weather Bureau	32⅝
Corresponding date 1897	37⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	28

The maximum temperature yesterday was 37 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 31 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70, and at 8 P. M. 54.

STRANDED STEAMERS SAIL

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. and La Bretagne Get Off the Shoals at High Tide.

THEY GO TO SEA UNHARMED

Their Pilots Say the Buoys at the Entrance to Gedney Channel Were Misplaced, but Commander Folger Denies This.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne and the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which were stranded at the entrance of Gedney Channel on Saturday night, were worked clear of the shoals undamaged, and both sailed yesterday morning.

The details of the grounding, as learned from the pilots and wreckers yesterday, were these:

The vessels left their piers at 10 A. M. They anchored in Gravesend Bay on account of the prevalent fog. The steamship Aller of the North German Lloyd Company and bound out for a Mediterranean cruise with a large party of tourists, left her Hoboken pier at noon. She passed the other two vessels, which were still anchored and was reported passing out at the Hook at 3:15 P. M. It was too thick for the marine observer to see her cross the bar. A report yesterday said that she also touched the side of Gedney Channel. If she did, she got off shortly without assistance and continued her voyage.

The French steamer and the Kaiser got under way about 2:30 o'clock and passed out by the Hook, the Kaiser at 4:25 and La Bretagne at 4:27 o'clock. They had gone down the main ship channel, rounded the Southwest Spit, and steamed seaward through the Bayside Channel. The direction of a vessel passing the Hook through this channel is about east by north. There is a line of red buoys on the port hand of vessels going out, and of black buoys on the starboard hand. They form a lane leading to the entrance of Gedney Channel, which cuts through the outer bar. Gedney Channel is similarly marked.

Electric Light Buoys Displaced.

The can buoys, with electric lights, were displaced by ice in the recent stormy weather, and were replaced by markers, or spar buoys. It was because of the knowledge that the lights would not be lit that the steamers attempted to navigate the fog before nightfall, as otherwise it would not have been feasible to sail till next morning.

A vessel passing from the bay side into Gedney Channel must change her course from east by north to about east-southeast. Failure to do so would result in finding bottom on the tail of the Romer Shoal. Black Buoy No. 81 marks the south side of the entrance to Gedney Channel, and Red Buoy No. 82 marks the north side. Instead of turning in between the buoys and changing her course, the Kaiser continued straight on till her bottom scraped on the Romer. She was in charge of Pilot Charles Thompson. La Bretagne, in charge of Pilot James Van Pelt, followed her, and brought up a little further to the eastward. As both vessels were proceeding slowly, they did not strike hard.

The tugboat Lewis Pulver, which had been chartered by the Cunard Line to lead the way out through the fog for the steamship Aurania, was returning from sea. Capt. Phildick saw the plight of the stranded steamers. Capt. Rupe of La Bretagne declined assistance. Capt. Hoegemann of the Kaiser shouted that he wanted all the help he could get, and a hawser was thrown to the tug. Capt. Hoegemann also signaled for the steam pilot station boat New York and demanded that another pilot be put aboard. Pilot Thompson accordingly surrendered the bridge to Pilot Andrew Anderson.

Help from the Steam Pilot Boat.

The station boat then went to the assistance of the Frenchman. She took a hawser aboard and snapped it, and she also broke several others. Finally she put her own new manila hawser aboard La Bretagne. That held, but she was unable to budge the steamer.

The Pulver worked at the stern and then at the bow of the Kaiser, and also snapped a hawser. About 6:30 P. M., after an hour and three-quarters' stranding, the Kaiser got off under her own steam and anchored for the night.

La Bretagne was worked free almost immediately afterward, but not being fully under control drifted onto the shoal again and was still fast when two boats sent down by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company arrived on the scene, about 10:30 P. M.

The wreckers were extremely indignant to find the steam pilot boat rendering assistance, as that sort of thing interferes with their business. There was an angry parley, in which the wreckers demanded that the pilot boat's hawser be cut. Aboard one of the wrecking boats was Superintendent René Japhet of the French Line. He and William E. Chapman went aboard the steamer, and after a conference with the officers agreed upon a contract for towing the steamer off.

The wrecking boats I. J. Merritt and William E. Chapman got lines aboard and worked all night, the pilot boat also assisting. It was not till 6:30 A. M. yesterday, however, or when the tide was nearly flood, that La Bretagne was hauled off. The Kaiser got under way first, clearing the bar at 7 A. M., and La Bretagne at 7:12 A. M.

The belated steamships Lucania and Paris, which had anchored outside the bar for the night, when coming into port yesterday morning passed the outgoing steamers. La Bretagne had not then been freed from her uncomfortable position. The American Liner saluted and was in turn saluted.

The wreckers on their return to Staten Island said that the pilots had lost the turn at the entrance to Gedney Channel because the ice had worn the red paint off the northernmost buoy, and in the fog it looked black. They had gone to port instead of to the starboard of this buoy.

Explanation of the Pilots.

The pilots, however, both said yesterday that the buoys were misplaced. Van Pelt said: "We made no mistake. The buoys were out of position."

Thompson declared the stranding of the Kaiser was not his fault, but he did not attempt to lay the blame on the fog. He said that he was holding steadily on his course through Bayside Channel and kept a sharp lookout for the black buoys, which would signify to him that he had reached Gedney Channel. The first buoy he saw was the black one, and he kept on ahead that he might be guided in his turn to starboard through the channel by the red buoy, which should have been on the other side of it. In a short time, to his great surprise, he struck the shoal. He for this reason contended that the buoys had shifted, the black one being almost in the position the red one should have been in.

Commander Folger, United States Navy, in charge of the lighthouse station at Tompkinsville, S. I., said yesterday afternoon that he had just returned from the scene of the stranding on the lighthouse tender, and that he had made a careful examination of the buoys. They were all in place. The pilots, he said, must have made a mistake in the buoys.

A PILOT BOAT WRECKED.

The James Stafford Runs on Romer Shoal and Fills with Water.

The pilotboat James Stafford was a victim of the fog which prevailed off Sandy Hook on Saturday night. She lay all day yesterday pounding her bottom out on the rocks and wreckage that underlie the shallow waters of the west end of Romer Shoal. The Stafford put her pilot aboard the inbound steamer Fallodon Hall some thirty miles

from the Hook at 3 P. M. Saturday, and bore up for port in care of the boatkeeper, John Ronan. There were also aboard four seamen and the cook. The wind, which blew lightly, came in from the north-northwest, and the schooner had to beat in. She passed the Hook at 8:45 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later she ran aground.

It was a bad place to strike. So many vessels have found a grave there that the bottom is strewn with their bones, and the jagged ends of heavy timbers or dismantled machinery reach out to claim unwary victims. Before the pilotboat had been fast three hours the lazy swell assisted in the pounding out of her timbers. She began to fill. The seamen got a boat clear loaded with their traps and ready for casting off. It was evident at midnight that nothing could be gained by remaining aboard, so all hands and the cats got into the yawl and rowed to the steam pilot station boat New York, which they boarded. The New York was then lending assistance to the stranded French steamer La Bretagne at the opposite end of the shoal.

The Stafford was a sixty-ton craft, built at Noank, Conn., in 1888, for Pilot Joseph Nelson and others, but had since become the property of the members of the Pilot Association.

The steam pilotboat yesterday morning stripped the canvas from her spars, and later the wrecking boat William Coley visited her to secure any possible salvage. It is doubtful if the hull will be worth saving.

LOSS OF A GLOUCESTER BOAT.

Schooner Volunteer Among Those Wrecked in the Recent Storm.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—The Gloucester schooner Volunteer, one of the best boats of the fishing fleet, is added to the list of vessels lost in the recent storm. The Volunteer was built in 1889 at Essex and had been engaged in the fresh halibut trade ever since she was first fitted out. She was valued at $8,000 and insured for $6,500. None of the crew was lost.

Another attempt was made to-day to locate the missing schooner Marcellus at Delliver Point and to recover the bodies of the rest of the crew from the wreck of the John Holmes. A diver went down and searched the Holmes, but no trace of the bodies could be found. He reported that the hull of the vessel lies easily and that she probably can be raised.

The diver explored the bottom for some distance, but failed to find any evidence of the Marcellus. It is now believed that she foundered off the point, and that her remains are among the large piles of wreckage strewn along the shore. A large number of men, headed by Capt. Turner of Belfast, searched the shores all day hoping to find the bodies of the unfortunate sailors. Their efforts were unsuccessful.

WRECK OF THE LUCILLE.

Gloucester Fishing Schooner's Crew Landed at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The British steamer Boston, which arrived here to-day from Yarmouth, N. S., had among her passengers the crew, sixteen in number, of the Gloucester fishing schooner Lucille, which went ashore and subsequently became wrecked at Hubbard's Cove, N. S., during the storm of last Tuesday.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—A tug left here to-day for Hubbard's Cove to attempt to haul off and bring to Halifax for repairs the American fishing schooner Lucille, stranded at that place.

Steamship Pennland Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The American Line steamship Pennland, which sailed from this city yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo valued at $150,000, ran aground late yesterday in the shoals below Chester. At high water to-day she was still hard and fast. Her position is not dangerous.

Schooner Fannie Kinney Lost.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 6.—The schooner Fannie Kinney, Capt. Fisher, which sailed from Philadelphia Jan. 28 with a cargo of coal bound for this port, foundered about five miles north of the mouth of the St. John's River early this morning. No lives were lost, but the vessel is probably a total wreck.

STRIKERS HOPE FOR HELP.

Labor Leaders and Organizations Back New Bedford Mill People—A Despondent Superintendent.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 6.—Secretary Ross of the Spinners' Union denies the truth of the statements relative to the weakness of the strike. While there may be some individual complaint and willingness to give up the fight, he does not feel that the general body of operatives is in a position where it will give up the battle, and as to the near end of the strike through the weakness of the unions he says "Such statements are poppycock." Mr. Ross returned from Boston to-night apparently pleased at the situation. He had been to a conference of labor leaders assembled from all New England to meet President Gompers of the New England Federation of Labor, and from the talk that was had he feels that aid will soon be forthcoming to the New Bedford strikers which will put them in a position to resist with additional strength.

Mr. Gompers and the other labor leaders, Mr. Ross says, were surprised and pleased to learn that there was no break in the ranks. He told those present that $16,000 will be required weekly. As a result of the discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee to arrange for a conference at an early date, to which representatives of all textile unions in the country shall be invited, whereby a plan for the systematic aid of the strikers may be set on foot.

After the conference Mr. Ross, with other labor leaders, went to the meeting of the Central Trades Council, where the case of the New Bedford strikers was explained. As a result, action will probably be taken by the Council to make a systematic solicitation in Boston for aid of the New Bedford strikers. Mr. Gompers will visit mill centres this week.

The Executive Council of the New England States Federation of Weavers met in this city to-day, and voted to grant the New Bedford union $100 weekly during the strike, the first installment to be paid Tuesday. It was reported that nine unions had applied for charters since the beginning of the strike, in the following places: Pawtucket, Manville, Lonsdale, Woonsocket, Ashton, and Berkley, R. I.; Augusta, Me., and Manchester and Salmon Falls, N. H.

In an address on "Relation of the Employer to the Employed," before the Brotherhood of St. John, at Grace Episcopal Church, to-night, N. B. Kerr, Superintendent of the Grinnell Mills, said he saw no hope of any immediate settlement of the present strike; nothing but a protracted struggle. He declared that the storms of protest over the cut arose originally not from the operatives, but from politicians, from office holders, and from those leaders of the unions who lived not by working themselves, but who were paid by the unions. The strike can only result in a loss to both sides. Mr. Kerr believed that the so-called labor leaders were responsible for all the trouble and that the sooner the walking delegates and the labor agitator went to work the better it would be for capital and labor. He thought any strike could be averted by mutual forbearance and common sense.

GOMPERS URGES HARMONY.

Success of the Mill Strike Endangered by Labor Discords.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—In an interview after the secret conference of labor leaders this afternoon, Samuel Gompers said that unless the hostile factions of the textile unions came to some agreement very quickly the strike at New Bedford would be of little avail.

It is for the purpose of harmonizing these different unions and uniting them in the interests of the strikers that Mr. Gompers is now making an extended tour of the textile centres of New England.

He said that he was sorry that the success of the strike had been threatened by such antagonism among the different branches, but he believed that there was yet time to win the fight, if only these differences were settled.

He further said that he did not think the best work was being put forward to help the strikers in New Bedford.

Malt-Nutrine

is rich in the nourishing properties your weakened system wants. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER.

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle. *British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm,*
Andreas Saxlehner.

BOSSES AND THE SPOILS

Charles F. Adams Condemns Croker and Platt in a Speech in Brooklyn.

REAL DEMOCRACY WANTED

Office Holders Mean to be Honest, He Says, but They Have to Obey the Orders of Their Leaders.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association in the Long Island Business College, South Eighth Street, Richard Croker and T. C. Platt were roundly denounced by Charles F. Adams, who spoke on "Primary Election Reform and Nominating Elections."

"Politics," Mr. Adams said in part, "has not kept pace with the industrial system. It is a question of men and not principle. Principle is something which has been forgotten. We have the secret ballot box, but the men who cast the votes do not vote as they wish, but as they are directed. We have the nominations first. There are always plenty of men ready to serve their country by being nominated for office, but they are not asked. Along come the bullies with their hordes, and from some hotel parlor direct the affairs of the men called delegates.

"The nominations are made and the nominees make up their mind that if elected they will act squarely. They mean to be honest; they are all right in themselves, but they forgot that they are bound hand and foot to the millionaire leaders and must obey them. They dare not do as they want to. They are obliged to sign the orders written for them. The leaders are the office holders in reality, not the men elected by the people.

"The nominal office holder gets the salary. Who gets the spoils? The spoils are worth more than the positions, and the leaders are made wealthy by them. They get such control of things that they, like Croker, who is really King of New York, can purchase clubhouses and direct affairs of the city, and so work with Platt that the two bosses can from their offices direct the affairs of the State.

"How is the voting done? The votes are stolen, stolen by Croker and Platt. Of course, these two official-makers and royalist leaders do not go into the ballot box and steal the ballot from you. It is not because they don't want to, but because they dare not. If Mr. Croker had done things that way last Fall the chances are that he would now be preparing to start for Sing Sing, where they would teach him an honest way to earn a living upon his liberation, for a change.

"It is the substance of democracy, not the shadow, that we want, and the only way to accomplish this is to change the system of election. We should have two days of election, one in October, when the common people, not the leaders and their subsidized delegates, may name the officers. The reign of King Croker would then be over. He could devote his time to race horses, and we might have an honest election, an honest Government, and the people could govern their own affairs."

PRESIDENT DOLE GOING HOME.

Leaves Washington for Buffalo, Where He Will Spend Part of To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—President Dole and his party ceased to be the guests of the Nation to-night at 7:20 o'clock, when he started for Buffalo, and thus began his return journey for the Hawaiian Islands. The President arrived at the Pennsylvania station a few minutes before his train was ready to start, but was not kept waiting, as he immediately went to the private Pullman car, "Coronet." The party was escorted to the station by Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, Major Heistand of the army, Commander Phelps of the navy, and several friends of the President. Minister Hatch and Mrs. Hatch also were present.

The train will arrive in Buffalo to-morrow morning about 10 o'clock, going by way of Harrisburg and Elmira via the North Central Railroad. The President will remain in Buffalo until 11:45 to-morrow night, when he will start for Cleveland, where he will stop for a few hours that Mrs. Dole may meet some of her relatives living there.

He will then go directly to St. Louis, and will take the Sunset Limited train leaving there at 10 o'clock Saturday night. He will arrive in California Tuesday, and will spend several days at Riverside, the home of his brother.

He will then return to San Francisco, where he will be given a banquet by former residents of Honolulu. He expects to sail on either the Gaelic or Mariposa, leaving on Feb. 22 and 23, respectively.

ONE PULLMAN TWIN AT WORK.

Determines to Prove that His Father Misjudged Him, and Receives Much Sympathy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—George M. Pullman, Jr., one of the twins practically disinherited by their father, the sleeping car magnate, has succeeded in attracting the sympathies and admiration of a great many people, who think the dead millionaire's estimate of the young man was too harsh. In his will Mr. Pullman not only cut off this son with an income of $3,000 per year, but expressed the opinion that he was utterly incapable of managing even that amount of money.

Determined to disprove the correctness of his father's views, the young man recently accepted a position as car inspector with the Pullman Company, and is performing his duties satisfactorily. Young Pullman at once received a flood of congratulatory letters. Next came several flattering offers of marriage from sympathetic maidens who thought his father had been too severe, and now he is receiving hundreds of letters of advice.

Rumors circulate periodically that Mrs. Pullman will upset her husband's will and make proper provision for the disinherited twins, but George M. Pullman, Jr., expects nothing of the kind to happen.

CONFESSES DOUBLE MURDER.

Belew, of Fairfield, Cal., Poisoned His Brother and Sister.

FAIRFIELD, Cal., Feb. 6.—Frank Belew, under arrest for the murder of his brother Louis and sister Susie in the little town of Dixon on the 9th of last November, has confessed. He told how he placed rat poison in the tea-kettle used by his brother and sister, and when the news came to him that they were dying, how he had gone to their home and witnessed the dying struggles of his sister without a pang of remorse.

Bruna Klein, an employee of Louis Belew, was also poisoned, but recovered. At the time of the poisoning a rejected suitor of Susie's was suspected of the crime, but, owing to lack of evidence, was not arrested. Suspicion also fell on Frank Belew, and the motive was thought to be money. Frank was finally arrested, and in his confession declared his only motive for the crime was revenge on his brother and sister for having repeatedly slandered his wife.

TRAITS OF DEAN LIDDELL

Author of the Famous Lexicon and the Impression He Made on Oxford and His Associates.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE'S SAYING

"The Man Is a Stone, but a Polished One"—His Jokes and Manners and His Intercourse with His Pupils.

From The London Telegraph.

It is difficult for us to realize, especially those of us whose memory extends back to the sixties and the seventies, that Henry George Liddell is no more. As he was for years associated with the Deanery of Christ Church and with the headship of the university, elderly men can scarcely recognize, except after a few moments' thought, that there ever was any other Dean or any other Vice Chancellor. The case stood with him as it did with the equally celebrated Dean Stanley of Westminster. It is the gift of such men to dwarf their predecessors and throw their successors into the shade—seeming to combine in their single personality the sole right to hold the position which they so much adorn. When an American stranger heard some one speak of the Dean of Westminster after the decease of Stanley, he quickly replied, "Dean of Westminster? I thought he was dead." Just this kind of forgetfulness of the mutation of things occurred in reference to Henry George Liddell. It involves no disrespect to his successor, Dr. Paget, to say that for some time after 1891 no one thought or spoke of the Deanery of Christ Church except in relation to the famous figure who had departed for Ascot Wood House. "The Dean" always meant the Dean of Christ Church; and the only occupant of the post in popular memory was the famous part-author of the Greek Lexicon. For the four years during which he occupied the Vice Chancellorship, he was not only the most prominent, but also the most representative, man of the university.

When the shy undergraduate came before him to be formally matriculated, he received, together with a copy of the university statutes, a lasting impression of what the highest and best type of academic don was like. A tall, stately figure, with an exceedingly handsome face, and a manner of haughty reserve, Dean Liddell bore about him that indefinable power of personality which we sometimes call "a good presence." As he walked through the streets to the Convocation House, preceded by his Bedels and the sacred wielders of the Silver Pokers, the effect on the ordinary citizens of the town was just the same; everywhere men recognized this great, serious, and dignified individuality, sweeping with an air of majestic unconcern through the narrow thoroughfares and winding purlieus of "the schools." He seemed to belong to the old stones and hoary walls of Oxford, as though a fit emblem of their coldness and antique grandeur. Indeed, the old Bishop of Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, who was wont to allow himself certain latitude in his criticisms of brother officials, is supposed to have once remarked of Dean Liddell, "The man is a stone, but a polished one." Polished and urbane he undoubtedly was, but always with a touch of remoteness, if not of condescension; a man who could not very well brook opposition, and who, indeed, took pains rarely to encounter it; a grand old gentleman if ever there was one, though he left one cold. To his contemporaries and intimate associates he was doubtless a friend; others were unfeignedly afraid of him.

Stories Told in Oxford.

Of course all kinds of stories were current in Oxford about his scholarship, and the famous Lexicon. Doubtless some of them are apocryphal, invented by wags of a later date, but it is a fact that though Dr. Scott, at that time master of Balliol, and Dr. Liddell, headmaster of Westminster, had collaborated in producing the Greek Dictionary which ran through so many editions, and is familiar as household words on the lips of every schoolboy, neither of the two authors was ever very tolerant of the scholarly attainments of the other. In Balliol any mistakes in the Lexicon were invariably attributable to Liddell; in Christ Church they were invariably attributed to Scott. One story goes that a freshman came before the Dean of Christ Church and was asked how much he knew of Aeschylus. "Oh, I know all about Aeschylus," was the jaunty rejoinder, whereupon Dean Liddell set the young man to construe a passage from the chorus in the Agamemnon, and speedily had occasion to find fault with the rendering. "Where did you get that from?" asked the dean. "I got it from your Lexicon," came the answer. "Really," the dean was heard to mutter, half to himself, "I did not know that Scott was such a fool."

It ought, perhaps, to be explained that High Street and Broad Street are two of the principal thoroughfares of Oxford. During all the years in which Dr. Liddell reigned in Christ Church the deanery was the centre of the social life of the university, and the dinner parties and entertainments there were famous. Some time before the Master of Balliol adopted the plan of bringing distinguished men and women from the metropolis to spend Saturday and Sunday at his lodge in Broad Street, it had been customary with the hospitable inmates of the deanery to introduce famous strangers to the inhabitants of the university city. It was to Dean Liddell, it will be remembered, that the Prince of Wales was intrusted when, for a brief and brilliant period, he was enrolled as a member of "the house." Lord Rosebery was under his care; so, too, was Lord Tweedmouth, then Mr. Marjoribanks; and several other peers and commoners who have since attained distinction in the political life of the country. As a rule, the lines of Dean Liddell's life were laid in pleasant and peaceful places, but occasionally he found himself embroiled in difficulties with his undergraduates. The dean had no particular objection to balls at Blenheim and elsewhere, and usually gave free permission to the young men to stay out after hours; but now and again they forgot to ask for the privilege, and wonderful are the stories told of the ways in which they managed to smuggle themselves into the quadrangle without passing through the porter's lodge. There was a particular set of rooms, looking toward Pembroke College, which often served as an asylum to young men in evening clothes who had omitted to go through the formality of getting sanction for being out of bounds. But Dr. Liddell had an especial dislike of private theatricals, and as some members of "the house" used to be rather fond of acting farces, in which they essayed not only male but female characters, they from time to time found themselves in trouble.

Rows Among the Students.

Other disturbances took place in connection with the violation of ordinary rules of discipline. Once, during a severe Winter, the young men managed to make a gigantic snowball which entirely filled the archway between Tom Quad and Peckwater, thus precluding several worthy censors and canons from going to cathedral for morning service. One night, also, a mad incursion took place into the dean's private garden, with lamentable results to the turf and flowers. The worst incident of all, however, was the celebrated émeute connected with the library. Several undergraduates made a nocturnal attack upon the statues as well as the shelves dedicated to valuable books and manuscripts; some of these were hurled into a bonfire which had been lit in the middle of Peckwater, and the young vandals danced around the flames the greater part of the night. The event was notorious at the time, and led to one or two lamentable cases of rustication and removal from the college books. Despite these and sundry other storms, which, after all, fall to the lot of every disciplinary officer in Oxford, the Dean of Christ Church was much admired and respected by his young men. They were mortally afraid of him also; no bad thing for any one who has to wield academic authority. At the terminal "collections," when undergraduates go up before their dons and make due confession of their sins of omission and commission during the past eight weeks, it was a not uncommon experience for some negligent scholar to find that the dean could not only "slate" him with a most appalling severity, but also let him off with a dignified condescension no less difficult to bear.

One or two more details may be added in retrospect of a life largely spent under "the dreaming spires, whispering the last enchantments of the Middle Ages." It was Dean Liddell's custom when sitting at the numerous meetings which he had officially to attend to draw extremely artistic little scenes on blotting paper. Sometimes it was a waterfall, or a ruined tower, or a country side by moonlight; sometimes a few blots or pen scratches were converted into lakes bathed by the setting sun, or a mountain range tinged by the early dawn. These were all faithfully preserved by some of his friends, and a collection of them was recently sent to Mrs. Liddell as a present from an old friend of her husband. The late Dean was a Liberal of the old school, and at one time tolerably intimate with Mr. Gladstone. When Prof. Henry Smith, the mathematician, a man of wide culture and attainment, was put up for the university on the Liberal side, he had no warmer supporter than Dr. Liddell. Later, however, as happened to so many Oxford dons, who at one time opposed "Squire" Hall and the Tories, a modification of views took place at the deanery, and a sort of complacent Liberal Unionism took the place of the Radicalism of earlier years. His associates used to tell with peculiar glee a story of Dean Liddell when he was Vice Chancellor. At some of the meetings of congregation it is only permissible to speak in the Latin tongue. One orator, carried away by the exuberance of his eloquence, burst into an English sentence, whereupon the Chairman—no less a person than the distinguished scholar who wrote "A History of Rome"—in the hurry of the moment used the remarkable phrase, "Non licet Anglice loquari," a slip which added much to the gaiety of the audience.

The Meriden Plate

In Hard Metal and Silver soldered is offered as the BEST that it is possible to produce in durability, finish and artistic design.

An inspection of our new pieces in Vegetable Dishes with lock handle covers, Meat Platters, Entree Dishes, Chafing Dishes, etc., is invited.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
Silversmiths and Electroplaters,
208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.
Factories, Meriden, Conn. *Canada Factory, Hamilton, Ont.*

TWO FIRES IN SAVANNAH.

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist Destroyed and Business Property Worth $125,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 6.—The Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, the seat of the Catholic Church in Georgia, was burned to the ground to-night.

When the fire was discovered all the fire engines in the city were engaged at a fire which, starting in a hay warehouse at the foot of Jefferson Street, burned that building and several others, causing $125,000 loss. The consequence was that it was nearly an hour before an engine arrived to turn a stream on the cathedral, that was fast going to waste, and on other property around that needed protection. The shower of sparks that was carried up in the heat for an hour or more made a grand spectacle. The fire started in the organ loft and spread rapidly through the church. Everything was removed from the residences in the vicinity, and it was only after a struggle that they were saved. At midnight the destruction of the cathedral was complete.

The cathedral cost about $225,000 and was insured for $60,000. It was one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the South. The edifice contained many works of art, all of which were saved.

In the earlier fire Charles A. Conkin & Co. lost $100,000, their insurance being $75,000. It is believed the fire in the hay warehouse was of incendiary origin. There have been about a dozen of the same sort inside of two weeks.

TALK OF LYNCHING IN OHIO.

Mob Surrounding a Jail at Laurelville, Where an Alleged Murderer Is Confined.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Great excitement prevails at Laurelville over the alleged murder yesterday of Bessie Neff, the daughter of a farmer residing at Adelphi, and the probability of the alleged murderer being lynched before morning.

Late last night the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the death was the result of some drug administered by Dr. Sampson, a local physician, for the purpose of performing an operation. As soon as the verdict was announced a mob of about 300 men surrounded Sampson's house, for the purpose of lynching him, but the Constable, with an armed guard, finally succeeded in driving the mob back and placing Sampson in the jail at Laurelville.

People have been coming in large numbers into Laurelville all day from the surrounding country, and a large crowd is hanging about the jail where the prisoner is confined. It is feared that an attempt to lynch him is to be made before morning, although the jail is strongly guarded.

NO SMALLPOX IN CHATTANOOGA.

Sensational Reports Denied by the Health Board's President.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Sensational stories have been sent out about the existence of smallpox in this section. The President of the Chattanooga Board of Health officially announced to-night that there is not a case of smallpox in Chattanooga, nor has there been one originating here.

He also says that the disease has been effectually stamped out at the other cities where it has been prevailing to only a slight extent.

TRAIN WRECK IN WASHINGTON.

Two Tramps Killed, and a Passenger Injured Fatally.

RITZVILLE, Washington, Feb. 6.—A train wreck occurred last night on the Northern Pacific Railroad near Lake, a station about twenty-five miles east of Pasco. East-bound Passenger Train No. 2 plunged into a wash-out.

Two tramps who were stealing rides were crushed between the tender and mail car. One was instantly killed; the other lived only a short time. Another man was injured fatally.

A LEXINGTON NEGRO'S FUNERAL.

Four Broken Legs and Two Fires Among the Incidents.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—Several thousand negroes congregated at the Auditorium to-day, where the funeral of the negro Baptist preacher, Sanford J. Howard, was to be held. The wooden steps to the Auditorium, laden with threescore women, broke down. Four women suffered broken legs and many others were more or less severely bruised.

During the panic which ensued the Broadway Episcopal Church caught fire, and half an hour later the Centenary Methodist Church was on fire. Both fires were quickly extinguished.

SABINE PASS HARBOR OPENED.

The First Vessel Clears for Liverpool from the New Texas Port.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 6.—The steamship Drumelzier sailed to-day from Sabine Pass, the new harbor on the southeast coast, for Liverpool.

She is the first European steamer to sail from that port. While there have been twenty-four feet of water on the bar for two years, nothing has hitherto been shipped except lumber, of which $700,000 worth was sent out last year.

The Drumelzier carried out a general cargo, most of which came from the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road. The one cargo is worth more than all of last year's lumber shipments, being valued at $960,000.

The Haddon Hall will begin loading to-morrow at Sabine Pass with 22,000 bales of cotton for Liverpool.

Death of Mrs. Alexander Gibson.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Alexander Gibson, wife of New Brunswick's lumber king, died to-day, aged seventy-four years.

PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL SIDE

Mr. McKinley's Entertainments Uncommonly Satisfactory to His Fortunate Guests.

EQUALED ONLY BY ARTHUR'S

The Vice President, Too, Proving Very Popular in This Respect, and the Cabinet Not Lagging Behind.

Washington Letter to Philadelphia Record.

President McKinley's social season, like that of the Washington society of which he is the titular head, is now at its height, and he is getting whatever enjoyment there is in formal entertainments out of them. He is happily constituted so as to get some pleasure out of even the most formal entertainment, partly because he takes pleasure in giving pleasure, and with his agreeable ways he can make people feel at home even at a White House state dinner, which can be the most solemn and depressing form of entertainment this side of the Atlantic.

President McKinley's entertaining, by the way, has excited much admiring comment, in which one can easily detect the note of astonishment. Everybody who attended the Diplomatic Corps reception last week agrees that it was the best of its kind, and the same thing is said of the Diplomatic Corps dinner this week by those who were there, and running through this praise is a great deal of surprise that it is possible. Because President McKinley was not a society man and did not belong to the small class of public men who go out constantly in society, because he always lived in a modest way at a hotel and never was able to take a house and entertain, even if his wife's health had permitted.

Washington society, to which he was practically a stranger, is very much surprised at the ease and grace with which he entertains and the superiority of the arrangements at his entertainments. Most of them seem to have thought that he would be awkward, or that his entertainments would be, and they seem amazed at his social success. They recognize, too, that it is largely a personal success, due to his own taste and tact.

Compared with Arthur.

They know that Secretary John Addison Porter and Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, who is ex officio master of ceremonies, are both society men of long experience and wide acquaintance, and directly connected with the most exclusive set in Washington society, so that the President has better social advisers than Presidents are apt to have. But social advisers only make some people somewhat less ridiculous than they otherwise would be, and it is recognized that President McKinley is not dependent on his social advisers for his social success, as other Presidents have been.

Already, at the beginning of his Administration, it is being compared with that of President Arthur on its social side, and that is the highest compliment that Washington society can pay it, for President Arthur was the most popular man with it who has been in the White House since the war.

President McKinley's humor, as well as his good humor, comes into play in his entertaining, and this is not generally reckoned on by outsiders in talking about him, because he has been careful not to make public exhibition of it. He is as humorous, though not as witty, as Speaker Reed, and tells a funny story quite as well. But in all his long service in Congress he never allowed the fun in him to come out in public, except when he was making the tariff speech in which he endeavored to answer the argument that the tariff on wool compelled manufacturers to use shoddy for cheap cloth, which the late Representative Leopold Morse had just employed in a speech, and brought down the House by exhibiting a suit of clothes, which he had sent to Representative Morse's store in Boston for, with the receipted bill, which stated that they were warranted all wool, and that the price was only $10. The House laughed for fully half a minute, and no one in it more heartily than Mr. Morse himself, who stood just in front of Mr. McKinley.

The Vice President.

Vice President and Mrs. Hobart are rapidly acquiring the reputation that Vice President and Mrs. Morton had for their social qualities and splendid entertainments. Mr. Morton was the only Vice President of our time, before Mr. Hobart, who had at once the inclination, the taste and the means for performing all the social duties of his station, and in his fine house on Scott Circle he maintained a hospitality at once generous and elegant, which rivaled that of the White House.

Vice President Stevenson was his equal in personal popularity, but his private income did not permit him to keep house or to entertain frequently at his hotel. Mr. Hobart is already, I believe, as popular in the Senate as either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Morton was, the most popular of his predecessors, although he has only begun to know many of its members, and at the same time he is becoming the actual head of Washington society.

The Vice President has the great advantage over every other prominent man in Washington that his official duties only occupy the afternoon, and that he has the morning and the evening for his private affairs and the engrossing business of society. From 12 o'clock to 5, on an average, for five days a week, the Vice President must be in the chair presiding over the Senate, or in his office, now so handsomely and tastefully furnished just back of the Senate.

But the rest of the twenty-four hours is practically free for him to use as he pleases, and in case of emergency he can put a Senator in the chair who looks like him, for every Vice President has a "double" among the Senators, and the general galleries will be none the wiser, or, if he is to be gone for the day, the President pro tempore, who is a Senator chosen by the majority of the Senate, at present the brilliant, eloquent, and accomplished William Pierce Frye of Maine, will preside for him throughout the afternoon.

The Vice President's Duties.

Mr. Hobart, however, has never left the Senate in this way, except on one or two occasions, when he had to attend funerals. It is true that the present Vice President is treated by the present President as Presidents are not accustomed to treat Vice Presidents—as both friend and counselor (a sort of extra member of the Cabinet,) and he has to be at the White House a good deal in the performance of these extra duties. It is true, also, that Vice President Hobart is very punctilious in attending to the letters of an unusually large number of correspondents, with the assistance of his clever private Secretary, Mr. Frederick Evans, and a good deal of the time is taken up by people who want to pay their respects, or to ask him to do things, most of which he can't do, in the way of getting offices and other official favors.

But still he is not, like a Cabinet officer or a Senator, bending under the strain of almost incessant official duties, and with no political work to carry on on a large scale at the same time. He has no exacting routine, no speeches to prepare or reports to write, and so is comparatively free to cultivate the amenities and look after society for the Administration. In this he is performing an important function, for the Vice President can do for the Administration in this way what no one of its members more closely related to the White House can accomplish.

As the official head of the Senate he can always gather the Senators socially more easily than the President himself can do, and every other prominent man of all parties can find a common meeting ground with the Administration at the Vice President's house. In the past the Vice President has not often been useful to the Administration in this or any other way, because no other President except Mr. McKinley has had the wisdom and grace to cultivate friendly relations with the Vice President.

But Mr. Hobart is already a tower of strength to the Administration, justifying all the expectations of those who believed that President McKinley would profit greatly by this way of proceeding. The Hobarts have a delightful house in the old Ogle Tayloe mansion on Lafayette Square, looking over at the White House in the friendliest manner, which Senator Don Cameron renovated and refurnished without spoiling any of its old-fashioned beauty. It is not the largest house in Washington by any means, but I know of none which is more attractive or better fitted for entertaining, and the Hobarts make the best of all its capabilities. They are themselves in great demand at all the most exclusive entertainments in Washington, and are quite unspoiled by the unusual attentions they are receiving.

The Cabinet.

While the Cabinet is not made up of society men, it has more men with means to entertain extensively and more women of social experience than most Cabinets. The Shermans, of course, have for many years been among the conservative leaders of Washington society, and have a fine house for entertaining. The Gages came from the best social set in Chicago, and had an acquaintance among the old residents society here before they came, and are well equipped financially for making the most of the handsomely furnished house they have rented.

It is so with the Blisses, and the Algers, and the Garys, although the lingering fever of Secretary Alger has interfered with their entertaining. Secretary Long and his wife and daughter are very popular, as they have been for years before in Washington, and meet their social duties fully. Secretary Wilson and his daughter are quieter people, but they will do as much as Secretary Morton and his sister did under the last Administration in the way of entertaining.

The new Attorney General, who will probably continue to be called Gov. Griggs, like Gov. Dingley in the House and Gov. Gear in the Senate, is expected to surpass his predecessor, now Mr. Justice McKenna, in a social way, although the latter did all that could be expected of him. But the wealth and inclination and experience of the incoming Attorney General, and his desire to add to the social success of the Administration, are expected to make him second only to Vice President Hobart in Washington society.

HISTORY OF MRS. DUTTON.

Chicago Woman Who Is Suing Mr. Hanan, of Brooklyn, Was a New Yorker.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Beulah M. Dutton, who has sued John H. Hanan, the Brooklyn shoe manufacturer, for $150,000, is living in a large three-story brownstone front house at 17 Loomis Street, this city. Three or four intimate friends occupy the same home and help Mrs. Dutton pay the household expense. The house is beautifully furnished, but the number of servants is much smaller than she had while living in Brooklyn. When seen by a reporter to-night Mrs. Dutton told several things about her past life, but refused to discuss her suit against Mr. Hanan.

She was born, raised, and married at Albion, near Rochester, N. Y. Her maiden name was Dutton. After her divorce she moved to Cincinnati with her mother and foster-father, Dr. Jackson. She lived there three years. Later she lived in New York. Her parents have resided in Chicago for ten years and now conduct a private sanitarium in Leavitt Street. She met Mr. Hanan in Cincinnati, she says, shortly after her divorce. In comparing her case with the celebrated Arbuckle case she declared Mr. Hanan was and is not as foolish in some ways as was Mr. Arbuckle. She insists the case will be pushed, but leaves the details to her attorney to give to the public.

Accused of Theft and Forgery.

Detective Shortell of the Grand Central Police Station arraigned Arthur Bigelow of 131 East Thirty-ninth Street before Magistrate Olmsted at Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of theft and forgery, and had him committed in $1,000 bail for further examination to-day. Bigelow was on visiting terms at the house of Mrs. Eveline J. Foster of Third Street, William's Bridge. Her husband is an employe of the New Haven Road. Mrs. Foster has an account in the Greenwich Savings Bank. Bigelow, on one of his visits, stole her bankbook, it is claimed, and then proceeded to draw the money by forging her name on drafts.

Herne's Eulogy on George.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—James A. Herne, the actor, from the pulpit of the Church of the Redeemer, delivered a eulogy to-day on Henry George, who was his personal friend. Every seat was filled. After speaking of his personal associations with Mr. George and the heroism of Mr. George's life and death, Mr. Herne devoted himself to the principles of the single tax advocate.

A Chicago Lecture Course.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Under the management of the Swedish National Association of Chicago a series of free lectures will be begun in this city the latter part of this month. Prominent ministers and professors will be invited to deliver the talks, which will be on popular subjects.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:03	Sun sets...5:25	Moon rises..6:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	S. Hook...7:47	Gov. Isl'd...8:00	H. Gate...9:49
P. M.	S. Hook...8:18	Gov. Isl'd...8:29	H. Gate...10:18

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, FEB. 8.		
Comanche, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.		
Alamo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 10.		
Alliança, Colon	10:00 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow		
Etna, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 11.		
Caribee, St. Kitts, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 12.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Normannia, Genoa, &c	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. †13 at 6:30 P. M. †Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 16 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 7.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 28.
City of Washington, Havana, Feb. 3.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 4.
Madiana, St. Lucia, Feb. 2.
Normannia, Gibraltar, Jan. 31.
Strathclyde, Hamburg, Jan. 23.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 27.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 27.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 5.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
Menantic, Swansea, Jan. 25.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 2.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 27.
Westernland, Antwerp, Jan. 29.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 6.
Capua, Hamburg, Jan. 26.
Megantic, London, Jan. 27.
Rosenorran, St. Lucia, Feb. 1.
Yucatan, Havana, Feb. 5.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.
El Paso, New Orleans, Feb. 5.
Munchen, Bremen, Jan. 29.
Saale, Bremen, Feb. 2.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.
Advance, Colon, Feb. 4.
Arabia, Hamburg, Jan. 29.
Britannic, Liverpool, Feb. 2.
Comal, Galveston, Feb. 5.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 5.
Island, Shields, Jan. 29.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 29.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 31.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 5.

Arrived.

SS Paris, Watkins, Southampton Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:37 P. M. 5th.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Jan. 29 and Queenstown 30, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:17 P. M. 5th.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New Orleans Feb. 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Span.,) Goiri, Manzanillo, &c., Jan. 22, with mdse. to S. Castro. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Caribee, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara, &c., Jan. 27, with mdse. and 1 passenger to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 5th.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol Jan. 19 and Swansea 22d, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M.

SS Richmond, Glover, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Strathfillan, (Br.,) Thompson, Barry Jan. 22, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp Jan. 22, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Jensen, Oporto, &c., Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, Havre Jan. 29, with mdse. and pasengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. South of Fire Island at 9:40 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

Ship Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Wilmsen, Fowey Dec. 18, with China clay to Hammill & Gillespie—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 6, 9:30 P. M., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Exe, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Galileo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS St. Giles, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Bergen, (Nor.,) for Matanzas, &c.
SS Irrawaddy, for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Miami, for Galveston.
SS Leona, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Merrimac, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Heintz, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York for Marseilles, Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:45 A. M. to-day.

GAS THE CHEAPEST POWER

In The Engineering Magazine for February Mr. Dugald Clerk writes interestingly of the way in which the economy and efficiency of the large gas engine have been made greater by successive improvements. Already the gas engine will do with one pound of coal what it takes the steam engine two or two and one-half pounds to do, and, as Mr. Clerk says, "there can be little doubt that in ten years gas engines of 1,000 horse power will be as common as engines of 100 horse-power are now." This only shows how firmly the engineering world is persuaded that the commercial and industrial use of gas is bound to expand. Gas furnishes a power which can be demonstrated to be the highest thermo-dynamic efficiency of coal yet attained, and it is so easily distributed, so saving of space and labor and time, so convenient and effective that it plainly has an immense future.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
NO. 238 FIFTH AVENUE.
William B. Norman, Auctioneer.

Mortgagee's Sale,
By order of
Mrs. M. B. Dunbar, Mortgagee,
of a
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS,
By distinguished American and Foreign Artists, with additions from Private Collectors and others, including a Superb Painting by
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN,
"A TIGER EMERGING FROM HIS DEN,"
One of his Masterpieces. Also several Choice Examples by Millet, Daubigny, Jules Dupre, Rousseau, Troyon, Diaz, and other distinguished Masters,
from the estate of the late
SHEROD C. BALL OF NEWARK, N. J.
together with many other very fine specimens.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
FEBRUARY 10TH AND 11TH, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
EXHIBITION TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, February 8th and 9th.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.
And on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 11TH, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
THE LIBRARY OF
MR. CHARLES SMITH, Jr.,
TAPPAN, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y.,
Containing
CHOICE EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS,
RARE FIRST EDITIONS, ETC., ETC.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Fresh COTTOLENE

is indispensable to good cooking. Like lard, butter, or any other cooking fat, Cottolene will, in time, and under certain conditions, become stale and rancid, and when so it will not give perfect satisfaction. On the other hand, fresh Cottolene

Always Pleases

if used according to directions. Should your grocer sell you Cottolene that is not fresh, send it back, just as you would rancid butter. Insist on fresh Cottolene, and you will be satisfied.

The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way.

MADE ONLY BY
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Possible Postponement of Action on the Resolutions Censuring Senator Murphy.

CANAL INVESTIGATION BILL

To Come Up for Final Passage in the Senate Early in the Week—Committee Hearings on Important Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—When the Legislature reconvenes to-morrow evening the resolutions offered by Senator Brush in the Senate and by Mr. Weekes in the Assembly censuring Senator Murphy's action in supporting the Teller silver resolution in the United States Senate will come up for consideration. There is a possibility that action on the resolutions will be postponed. Another resolution which is on the calendar of the Assembly for to-morrow night is that of Mr. Weekes calling upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the bill providing for an investigation of the canal improvement expenditures by a commission to be appointed by the Governor.

The Canal Investigation bill will come up for final passage in the Senate early this week. Though the Democrats are in a hopeless minority in the upper house, they will oppose the bill as vigorously as possible and advocate Senator Cantor's substitute, which names the members of the investigating commission and differs in other respects from the Republican measure.

Few measures of general interest will appear on the calendars of the two houses this week, most of the important bills of the session being still in the committee stage. Hearings on several of these bills will be given during the coming week. On Wednesday there will be a joint hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the two houses on Senator Nussbaum's Bankruptcy bill. On the same day the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges will give a hearing on Senator Higbie's Good Roads bill, and the Senate Committee on Railroads will hear arguments on Senator Wieman's bill requiring the placing of fenders on all street surface cars, as well as on several bills introduced by Senator Raines at the instance of the Railroad Commission. Before the Ways and Means Committee on Wednesday there will be a hearing on Mr. Fitzgerald's bill for the acquirement by the State of three grain elevators in New York and Buffalo, to be run under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will give a hearing on Wednesday on Mr. Green's bill relating to the Elmira Reformatory limiting the powers of the management of the institution so far as terms of imprisonment are concerned. On Thursday the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions will give a hearing on Senator Wilcox's bill making a number of changes in prison and penitentiary regulations.

On Wednesday there will be a hearing before the Railroads Committee of the Assembly on Mr. Glaser's bill providing that no corporation operating a street surface railroad within the limits of New York City shall charge more than 5 cents for a continuous ride over any of its lines or branches. Before the Assembly General Laws Committee there will be a hearing the same day on Mr. Sullivan's bill regulating the fees and privileges of auctioneers. On Thursday the latter committee will consider Mr. Haight's bill repealing the barbers' Sunday law, and two bills to reduce the rate of interest to 5 per cent., and the Assembly Excise Committee will give hearings on Assemblyman Harburger's bill to repeal the Raines liquor tax law and Assemblyman Maloney's Excise bill drafted by the State Liquor Dealers' Association.

Some important measures are to be discussed at hearings before the Senate Cities Committee this week. The hearings set for Tuesday are as follows: Senator Ahearn's bill, in relation to children committed to public institutions in the City of New York; Senator Coffey's, relative to an assessment for the grading, construction, and improvement of Surf Avenue in the late town of Gravesend; Senator Grady's, providing that Justices of the municipal courts of New York may sit for one another in certain cases; Senator Tibbits's, providing that all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New York, from the west side of Pier 3 to and including the east side of Pier 8, East River, shall, from March 1 to December 31 in each year, be set apart and reserved for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal boats and barges engaged in transportation business on the Hudson River north of Castleton, or coming to tide water from the canals of the State.

On Thursday the Senate Cities Committee will give hearings on the following bills: Senator Grady's, amending the civil service law relative to its application to New York City; also, amending the New York charter relative to the Street Cleaning Department; Senator Guy's, amending the New York charter by giving the Board of Pharmacy power to prescribe the conditions under which any pharmacy or store for the retailing or dispensing of medicines or poisons may be continued or opened or conducted, and to regulate such pharmacies or stores and to issue certificates of the registry thereof.

TO AMEND THE JURY LAWS.

Contingency of a Juror's Illness Provided For in Two Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The movement for the reform of the system of jury service, in the interest of business men, begun some time ago in New York City, has not resulted in any proposed legislation so far, but several propositions for amending the law as to juries are already pending before the Assembly.

Mr. Green of New York proposes to add to Section 358 of the Code of Criminal Procedure a provision that "in any criminal action, after a jury shall have been empaneled and sworn, in case of the death or disability from any cause of one or more of the jurors empaneled to try the case, action, or cause, the trial shall proceed with a less number of jurors than originally empaneled and sworn to try the same, with the same force and effect as if twelve jurors were in the jury box, provided the defendant or his counsel and the prosecuting attorney attending and prosecuting the action shall signify their consent so to do."

Another New York member—Mr. Collins—has a bill now before the Committee on Codes which seeks to meet the same contingency as Mr. Green's, but in a different way. It provides that where a crime is punishable with death or in any case which, in the judgment of the Court, is deemed extraordinary, and an order is made and entered accordingly, "the number of trial jurors drawn shall be thirteen, the whole number of which shall sit throughout the trial in the same manner as if but twelve had been selected, but the thirteenth juror selected shall take no part in the deliberation or determination of said jury unless one of the twelve previously selected become physically incapacitated during the trial or deliberation of said jury to the extent of preventing his further continuance in said case, and the trial Justice does declare said juror's place in the jury vacant. Then and in that event the said thirteenth juror shall take the place in the jury so declared vacant and act therein with the same power and authority as if he had been originally selected to the place."

Instances such as that in the trial of Martin Thorn, where a second trial was made necessary by the illness of a member of the jury, are responsible for the changes proposed in both these measures.

A bill introduced by Mr. Maloney of Erie removes from the list of qualifications of a trial juror the provision that he be assessed for personal property to the amount of $250 or be the owner of a freehold estate in the county worth $150 or the husband of a woman who owns such an estate.

STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

A Plea for Continuance of the Canal Improvement Work—Decline of New York's Commerce.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The annual report of State Engineer Adams will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow night. Considerable space in the report is devoted to the subject of the commerce of the State. Tables are presented showing the exports and imports each year from 1856 to 1897, at New York, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Galveston, which prove that the foreign commerce which once belonged almost exclusively to New York City is now being diverted to other points.

Mr. Adams says that the Port of New York, which, a third of a century ago, commanded 73 per cent. of the total exports of the Nation, to-day controls but 37 per cent. of them. In imports she almost holds her own at two-thirds of the Nation's total. From 1880 to 1897 the Nation's foreign commerce increased $300,000,000 in value. During that time New York's share increased $20,000,000, Boston's $63,000,000, Galveston's $29,000,000, and that of New Orleans $17,000,000.

Mr. Adams believes that the present inadequate condition of the canals is largely responsible for the decline of commerce at New York City, and that the improvements now being made not only should be completed promptly, but that steps must be taken immediately to secure better facilities and lower terminal charges for canal traffic, especially at Buffalo and New York. So long as the transportation interests of the canals are disorganized and the traffic is handled by poorly equipped vessels without proper system, just so long will the value of the canals to the people of this and other States be minimized.

He believes that the great danger to New York State is not that larger and rival companies equipped with modern boats and handled in a businesslike manner will be able to take from the present boatmen at lower rates some of the traffic which they now handle, but that, without these improved conditions, an enormous volume of traffic will continue to be diverted to points outside of this State, so that the canals, the railroads, and the people generally will lose the profits that should accrue from this traffic.

"Cheap transportation is New York's most vital necessity," he says. "The accessories to commerce, sufficient docks, available warehouses, with every possible appliance that expedites and cheapens handling, must be so ample, so numerous, so cheap, so accessible, as to always keep in advance of the demand. However ample and extensive our waterways, if the means be not at hand for accommodating, and at reasonable rates, all of the commerce that would naturally be attracted to these waterways, the beneficence of them is wasted. In this respect the great City of New York has been extravagantly wasteful.

"While guarding with the most unrelaxing watchfulness and solicitude the adequacy and efficiency of our canals, let us not imagine that our duty has been performed if at terminals conditions exist that practically nullify all that these canals are capable of accomplishing in the way of reduced transportation charges, in increased commerce, and greater industry. There is the vital spot in which New York has been far too lax, too neglectful, too indifferent. Let the abuses and the obstacles existing at terminals be removed, and every other reform will rapidly follow."

Mr. Adams describes the progress that has been made on the work of improving the canals, and presents a number of tables showing the total estimated cost of the work to be $16,000,000. The entire length of the three canals is 454 miles, and 295 miles is now under contract. The estimated cost of these contracts is $7,745,920. The total amount earned on all contracts to the end of the fiscal year was $3,239,483. Mr. Adams says that the plans for the entire work are practically completed, and that every feature of the work will bear the fullest investigation.

To Re-elect Superintendent Skinner.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—On Wednesday at noon the Legislature will meet in joint session to elect a State Superintendent of Public Instruction to succeed Charles R. Skinner. The Republican caucus has renominated Mr. Skinner, and he will be reelected. James F. Crooker of Buffalo, who was the last Democratic Superintendent, will probably receive the Democratic vote. The term of the Superintendent is three years, and the salary $5,000. He has the appointment of two deputies and about twenty assistants.

NEWTOWN'S SHAKY BRIDGE.

Closed for Repairs and Boatmen Reaped a Harvest of Nickels.

The drawbridge across Newtown Creek, between Brooklyn and Queens, at the head of Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was open all day yesterday. This was necessary, owing to repairs which had to be made to the revolving machinery. During the day people had to cross by means of rowboats. These were manned by longshoremen who charged 5 cents for each person ferried across.

The bridge being repaired has been condemned by the War Department, but a new one has not been built owing to failure to agree on the part of the old Brooklyn Aldermen and the Supervisors of Queens County. The bridge is in a dilapidated condition and almost unfit for use.

WESTERVELT PLAYS "CRAPS."

The Police Captain Captures the Dice, and Sergeant Lamey Gives a Lesson.

While walking through his precinct yesterday Capt. Josiah Westervelt of the Church Street Police Station came across a score of young men in front of 28 West Street shooting craps. The Captain was in citizen's dress, but one of the players who knew him by sight happened to look up in time to give the alarm.

"Cheese it, fellers!" he yelled, "dere's de Cap hisself."

The boys secured the stakes and scampered off, leaving two dice behind them. These Capt. Westervelt brought to the police station, the boys being too fleet for him to catch.

Last night Sergt. Lamey was practicing with the dice on the desk, having just thrown eleven, when the Captain came in again.

"What! do you understand that game?" ejaculated the big precinct commander.

Sergt. Lamey then explained to him the intricacies of "crap shooting," using matches instead of money for stakes. At the conclusion of the lesson the wily Captain had all the matches, while Lamey kept the dice in memory of the occasion.

FIRE ON BOARD A SHIP.

The William Law Was Beached to Save the Craft.

The British three-masted iron ship William Law, Capt. Abbot, at anchor off Stapleton, S. I., and about to sail for Shanghai with case oil, took fire early yesterday morning and was beached on the mud flats at Stapleton to save her from destruction.

The fire was discovered at 4 A. M. in the lazarette, which is under the cabin, by the man on watch. A signal alarm brought the Merritt & Chapman wrecking boats Hustler and William Coley to the vessel's assistance, and later the fireboat New Yorker arrived. The lazarette and afterward the hold were flooded, the vessel being towed the while into shoal water, so that she settled in the mud off Merritt's wrecking dock at Stapleton.

The fire was under control at 10:30 A. M., and subsequently the Merritt boats set about pumping the water out. The cargo was not damaged, as the fire was prevented from reaching it. The damage to the vessel was slight.

The William Law registers 1,634 tons, and is owned at Yarmouth, N. S., her hailing port. J. F. Whitney & Co. are her New York agents.

Chicken Pox at Bellevue Hospital.

Chief Clerk Philip Mertz of Bellevue Hospital yesterday notified Dr. Hubbard of the Health Department of the presence of two cases of chickenpox in the infants' ward in the hospital. Dr. Benedict of the Health Department will doubtless order the removal of the cases to the Reception Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. One of the cases is that of Mabia Solomon, two and a half years of age, of 11 Washington Street, and the other that of Mamie Ryan, five years of age, of 125 Roosevelt Street.

Looking for an Alleged Swindler.

The Jersey City police were yesterday notified to look out for a well-dressed man about thirty years old who is alleged to have swindled several residents of the city by soliciting subscriptions for the Art Academy of Brooklyn.

Eichenkrans Society's Ball.

The annual bal masque of the Eichenkrans Society, which takes place to-night at Terrace Garden, promises to be one of the most successful affairs of its kind ever given by the society.

A New Crazy Sect in Connecticut.

A lot of fanatics in the State recently immersed an old rheumatic woman bodily in the water to "heal her" as they said. She nearly died in consequence. How much better it would have been to have treated the poor old woman for her infirmity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only cures rheumatism, but prevents kidney complaint and remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble, and nervous prostration. Give it a systematic trial.

DEMANDS ON STATE FUNDS

Special Appropriation Measures Calling for $4,540,455 Introduced at Albany.

TO BENEFIT THE INTERIOR

Rural Members of the Legislature Willing that New York City Shall Pay for Its Own Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—If Gov. Black succeeds in lowering the tax rate this year, as he has set out to do, he will have to see to it that many of the special appropriation bills already introduced are choked in committee or else he will have to interpose the executive veto more frequently than heretofore. Young as the present Legislature is, fifty-seven separate and distinct calls upon the State Treasury, in addition to the regular appropriation bill, are already charged up to its account.

Some of these are for legitimate State purposes, which for one reason or another are not provided for in the appropriation or the supply bill. Others are to carry out more or less visionary enterprises, and are not to be taken seriously, having no chance of becoming law. Many are "grabs," intended to secure State funds for the benefit of some local improvement. They are all interesting, as illustrating the ideas entertained by their introducers of the proper objects of State expenditure.

For General State Purposes.

Up to date, in addition to the regular annual appropriation bill, measures making appropriations for State institutions and general State purposes have been introduced as follows:

To pay the balance due newspapers for printing the General Laws of 1897, (by Mr. Nixon)	$62,500
To carry into effect the grade crossings act, (by Nixon and Senator Ellsworth)	250,000
To pay a local assessment for paving Forest Avenue, in Buffalo, (by Mr. Hill and Senator Siebert)	15,593
To build monuments in memory of New York soldiers on the battlefields of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, (by Mr. Nixon)	50,000
To defray the expenses of the Canal Investigation Commission, (Ways and Means Committee)	10,000
To improve the buildings and erect new ones for the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, (by Mr. Cross)	108,000
To provide new buildings and improvements for the Craig Colony for Epileptics, (by Mr. Kelsey and Senator Humphrey)	161,000
To purchase three grain elevators for the use of canalboats at Buffalo and New York, (by Mr. Fitzgerald and Senator Foley)	500,000
To provide for the support and maintenance of the several State prisons, (by Mr. Nixon)	200,000
To promote agricultural knowledge throughout the State through the Cornell College of Agriculture, (by Mr. Nixon)	35,000
To erect new buildings for the Rome State Custodial Asylum, (by Mr. Mason and Senator Coggeshall)	207,512
To extend the south wing of the State Reformatory at Elmira, (by Mr. Holbert and Senator Stewart)	150,000
To pay the expense of a survey and investigation of the Adirondack water supply, (by Senator Brush)	40,000
To defray the contingent expenses of the Legislature, (by Mr. Ellsworth)	27,500
To construct a macadam highway through each of the counties of the State, (by Senator Guy)	500,000
To complete the centre section and a portion of the east wing of the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Convicts, (by Senator Chahoon)	77,250
To continue the promotion of sugar beet culture, (by Senator Coggeshall)	50,000
To aid the "Volunteer Life Saving Corps of the State of New York," (by Mr. Wallace)	15,000
Total	$2,459,355

For the Canals.

As usual, the towns and cities along the canals are to the front with a budget of bills for new bridges, to be paid for out of the public funds. Here is the list of bills so far introduced calling for the expenditure of State money in connection with the canals, including the regular annual appropriation for their general maintenance:

To pay the ordinary expenses of superintendence, maintenance, and repairs of the canals, (by Mr. Nixon)	$926,500
To build a bridge over the Erie Canal at Erie Street, in the City of Buffalo, (by Mr. Boland and Senator Lamy)	36,000
To construct a bridge over the Erie Canal in the Village of Pittsford, (by Senator Parsons)	19,000
To build a stone arch culvert over the State ditch in the Village of Tonawanda, Erie County, (by Mr. Patton and Senator G. A. Davis)	6,000
To build a guardlock, bulkhead, and dam in the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, (by Mr. Van Rensselaer)	120,000
To build a steel bridge over the Glens Falls feeder in the Village of Sandy Hill, Washington County, (by Mr. Paris)	6,000
To drain lands in the town of Niagara, Niagara County, overflowed by the State canal dam across Tonawanda Creek, (by Mr. Tompkins)	5,000
To costruct a hoist bridge over the Erie Canal in the City of Syracuse, (by Mr. Bondy)	7,500
To build a new iron bridge, with double driveways and sidewalks over the Erie Canal in Rome. (by Mr. Mason)	8,000
To build a new wrought iron bridge over the Erie Canal, or Tonawanda Creek, between Pendleton and Pickard's bridges, (by Mr. Patton and Senator G. A. Davis)	15,000
To construct a lift or hoist bridge over the Erie Canal in the City of Utica, (by Mr. Williams and Senator Coggeshall)	18,000
To construct a lift or hoist bridge over the Erie Canal in the Village of Canastota, Madison County, (by Mr. Fish and Senator Stranahan)	18,000
To build a wrought iron or steel lift bridge over the Erie Canal in the Village of Brighton, Monroe County, (by Mr. Perkins)	25,000
To increase the depth of water in the Erie Basin at Buffalo, (by Mr. Hill)	60,000
Total	$1,270,000

For Normal Schools.

A favorite form of the solicitation of State aid is for the building of normal and training schools. Propositions for the erection of six new institutions of this character, at an aggregate cost to the State of $420,000, with calls for $95,000 for additions to two such schools recently established, have been made, as follows:

To establish a Normal and Training school at Frankfort, Herkimer County, (by Mr. E. L. Smith)	$50,000
To establish a Normal and Training School at Oneida, Madison County, (by Mr. Fish)	50,000
To make additions to the buildings of the State Normal School at New Paltz, Ulster County, (by Mr. Ackert)	70,000
To establish a Normal and Training School at Camden, Oneida County, (by Mr. Williams)	45,000
To establish a Normal and Training School at Lyons, Wayne County, (by Mr. Greenwood and Senator Raines)	100,000
To grade the grounds and complete the buildings of the State Normal and Training School at Jamaica, Queens County, (by Mr. Gale)	25,000
To establish a State Truant School, (by Mr. Witter)	50,000
To establish a Normal and Training School in the Village of Port Jervis, Orange County, (by Mr. Shultz)	100,000
To establish a Normal and Training School in or near the Village of Brewster, Putnam County, (by Mr. Addis)	75,000
Total	$565,000

For Local Improvements.

The conception harbored by some interior members of the Legislature as to how the State should spend its money is illustrated by the following list of bills for purely local improvements to be made at public expense:

To clean the bed of Bond Creek, in Washington County, (by Mr. Paris)	$3,000
To improve and change the channels of Basha's Kill and Pine Kill, in the town of Mamakating, Sullivan County, (by Mr. McLaughlin)	5,000
To repair the "Erie Road" in the town of Brant, Erie County, (by Mr. Baker)	600
To build a bridge over Black River, at Pratt's Landing, in the County of Lewis, (by Mr. A. L. Clark)	10,000
To complete the bridge over the inlet to Otisco Lake, Onondaga County, (by Mr. Cottle)	10,000
To improve the State road from Wilmurt, Herkimer County, to the east line of Oneida County, (by Mr. Mason)	10,000
To deepen the channel of Beeman Creek and provide additional drainage for the towns of Clarence and Amherst, in Erie County, (by Mr. Patton and Senator G. A. Davis)	4,500
To repair the banks, bed, and drops of Moyer Creek, in the village of Frankfort, Herkimer County, (by Mr. E. L. Smith)	6,000
To clean the bed of Wood Creek, in the town of Kingsbury, Washington County, (by Mr. Paris)	3,000
To build a Bascule bridge over Black Rock Harbor, in the City of Buffalo, (by Mr. Hill and Senator Lamy)	70,000
Total	$122,000

For Armories.

Only three special armory appropriations have been asked for up to the present. They are:

To build a State armory in the village of Whitehall, Washington County, (by Mr. Paris)	$42,000
To repair and complete the State armory at Auburn, (by Senator Wilcox)	15,000
To make repairs and improvements on the State armory at Syracuse, (by Senator White)	10,000
Total	$67,000

For Monuments.

The State is asked to give $57,000 for monuments in memory of its distinguished and martyred dead, in three different bills, as follows:

To build a monument at the outlet of Otsego Lake, in memory of Gen. James Clinton	$2,000
To help erect a monument to the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the Revolution, (by Senator Brush)	50,000
To assist in erecting a monument to Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who designed the American flag, (by Senator Brush)	5,000
Total	$57,000

Nothing for New York City.

Summarized, the various special and extraordinary appropriations asked for up to date are as follows:

General State purposes	$2,459,355
Canals	1,270,000
Normal Schools	565,000
Local improvements	122,100
Armories	67,000
Monuments	57,000
Total	$4,540,455

It is a noticeable fact that, of all these special measures carrying appropriations, the only ones that provide for the expenditure of any State money in New York City are the Grain Elevator Purchase bill, which will not pass, and the bills for monuments to the Revolutionary War prisoners and Capt. Reid. The members from the interior who are prolific in proposals for the State to drain streams, and build bridges and erect normal schools in their respective localities manifest no surprise that all the bills for the expenditure of funds for public purposes in New York City specify that the city shall raise these funds.

CAUSED TROUBLE ON A CAR.

James Montgomery Held to Answer Two Charges of Assault and One of Larceny.

James Montgomery of 566 West Forty-fourth Street, who claims that he is an agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was held for trial by Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court yesterday morning on three charges. Two are for assault and the third is larceny.

It appears that Montgomery and four others boarded a Ninth Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street about 9 o'clock Saturday night. The quintet, according to three witnesses, at once proceeded to create a disturbance. John Henry Turner, the conductor, remonstrated with them, but, as he expressed it in court, "They made light of my protests."

It was impossible for pasengers to either board or alight from the car until Lawrence J. Sauer of 448 West Twenty-seventh Street, a powerful six-footer, pushed his way in. Conductor Turner followed him and collected fare. Sauer swears that Montgomery struck the conductor in the back of the neck. The conductor adds that shortly after another passenger called his attention to the fact that Montgomery's hand was in the conductor's change pocket. The conductor says that he caught Montgomery by the hand and wrenched six five-cent pieces away from him. This money, the conductor declares, had been abstracted from his pocket by Montgomery.

At Forty-second Street four of the boisterous party got off the car. Montgomery staid on until the car reached Forty-third Street. As he was getting off he raised the umbrella he carried and made a fierce lunge at the conductor. The latter dodged and the ferrule end struck Daniel McNamara of 514 West Fiftieth Street on the upper lip, cutting it badly. The wound was not serious, but the shock was so great that McNamara fell to the floor of the platform in a faint. Then Montgomery jumped off and fled up West Forty-third Street. Sauer started in pursuit, caught him in an area, and handed him over to a policeman.

Montgomery's defense in court yesterday morning was that he was under the influence of liquor. The conductor, McNamara, and Sauer swore positively that the man was not intoxicated, and he was held in $1,500 on all three charges. He furnished bail.

Boy Stabs Another with a Penknife.

John J. Cunningham and Francis Kearns, both about fifteen years old, quarreled yesterday afternoon on Second Avenue, near Forty-second Street, and Kearns stabbed Cunningham in the back with a penknife. Cunningham was attended by Dr. Hammond of Bellevue and taken to his home, 780 Second Avenue. The wound was trifling. Kearns, who resides at 776 Second Avenue, was taken in charge by the Gerry Society.

Found Dying on the Track.

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 6.—An unknown man was found lying on the tracks of the Fitchburg Road near Stony Brook Station this morning by the crew of an east-bound freight. He was alive, but died in a few minutes. It was supposed that he fell from the 9 o'clock train for Waltham. It is thought the man is John Quinn of Lowell.

Winthrop Knitting Mills to Resume.

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 6.—The Winthrop Knitting Mills, at Lakeport, which have been closed down for several months, will resume operations to-morrow morning on full time. The company will start in with 150 employes, and hopes within a short time to have another hundred at work.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:05 A. M.—1,580 Third Avenue; J. Fossie; damage, $250.

12:20 A. M.—575 Eagle Avenue; C. Mauger; damage, $5.

1:45 A. M.—18 Spruce Street; J. Feldo; damage, $200.

2:40 A. M.—210 East Ninety-eighth Street; R. Melise; damage, $50.

7:15 A. M.—6 Montgomery Street; L. Geineschewitz; damage, $5.

1:10 P. M.—99 Spring Street; unknown; damage, $200.

8:15 P. M.—300 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; John Reilly; damage, $300.

8:30 P. M.—304 East Houston Street; Manuel Morgenstein; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—249 West Thirtieth Street; Joseph Seelig; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The plant of the Vulcan Iron Works was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $75,000; covered by insurance.

ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 6.—Fire last night in the Speicher Block caused a loss of over $50,000. Several business houses were burned out.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 6.—The warehouses and material of the Marsden Cellulose Company at Marsden, Ind., burned last night. Loss, $20,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 6.—Fire last night destroyed the factory of the Bridgeport Silver Plating Company, manufacturer of silver novelties. Loss, $50,000.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—The transforming house of the Citizens' Power and Light Company, situated at Cote St. Paul, a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of $100,000. The company derived its power from the Lachine Rapids, the electric current being carried to Montreal through cables. The plant had been running only a few weeks.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

W. & J. Sloane

A Superb Line of

Extra Velvet Carpets

(Best Worsted),

$1.40 per yard.

Savonneries

(For Parlors & Drawing Rooms),

$1.35 per yard.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

Broadway & 19th Street

NEED OF CURRENCY REFORM

Letters from Horace White and Seth Low to the Secretary of the Monetary Commission.

COMMISSION'S PLAN APPROVED

Suggestions that Some Minor Amendments May Be Necessary—Prompt Action by Congress Declared to be Imperative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Horace White of New York, in a letter to the Secretary of the Monetary Commission, has this to say of the commission's report recommending a plan for a revision of the currency laws:

"I heartily approve the report of the Monetary Commission. While I might prefer slight changes here and there, the general principles advanced by the report are, in my judgment, correct, and their enactment necessary to the prosperity of all classes. I consider the report most timely in a political sense also, because the country cannot stand still. Either the right thing or the wrong thing will be done. Stagnation would be suicide for the party in power, even if stagnation were possible, but it is impossible.

"From the close of the war until the present time, the currency question has been the uppermost one in politics. We have been moving one way or the other all the time—never standing still. To stop now would be to rest in a fool's paradise. The enemy will not allow it. I consider the commission's plan for bank reform exceedingly hopeful."

Mr. Seth Low also expresses himself as in hearty sympathy with the commission's purposes. Speaking of the report, he says:

"Its detailed recommendations seem to me to be well calculated to accomplish the desired result. As long as it is possible for any one to ask with any reasonable doubt as to the answer, 'What is a dollar?' the business of the country will be carried on under more or less disadvantage in proportion to the gravity of this doubt.

"It seems to me that the battle as to the standard of value must be fought to a finish, so that the standard shall be unquestionably gold or unquestionably silver—precisely as Lincoln said that the country must be either wholly free or wholly slave.

"In favor of the gold standard are these facts: First of all, that we are already upon it, and that any attempt to change it to the silver standard would involve an industrial and mercantile convulsion, the effects of which no man can measure, and, secondly, that the gold standard is the standard of value in all the countries enjoying the highest civilization.

"Under these circumstances, I sympathize with the frank utterance of the Monetary Commission and of the Secretary of the Treasury in urging their measures explicitly for the purpose of establishing gold unequivocally as the standard of value in this country.

"The measures directed to this end and the modifications of the banking law proposed by the Indianapolis commission in the main commend themselves to my judgment. I have no doubt that experts may differ upon some details, and that the propositions can be amended in detail without serious disadvantage. On the other hand, the whole trend of the report I like, and I hope it will result in securing a common alignment of all the friends of sound banking and of sound money behind the same measure."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Matters that Will Come Up for Consideration in the Two Houses—Hurrying the Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The attention of the Senate this week in all probability will be divided between the Hawaiian annexation treaty, appropriation bills, and the question of the right of H. W. Corbett to a seat in the Senate from Oregon. The treaty probably will occupy the greater share of attention Monday, but after that the Committee on Appropriations will claim the time of the Senate for the Indian Appropriation bill, which, it is expected, will be reported early in the week. This bill will provoke considerable debate, and by the time it is disposed of the Committee on Appropriations hopes to have the Fortifications bill before the Senate.

Senator Hoar will press the seating of Corbett upon the attention of the Senate as a matter of the highest privilege, and several speeches will be made upon it. It does not appear probable, however, that a vote will be reached during the week.

It is probable the House this week will consider a contested election case. It is the purpose of the House leaders to keep the Appropriation bills to the front in order to obtain an early adjournment or, as the alternative, throw the responsibility of delay on the Senate. But after the Fortifications bill is disposed of, only one other appropriation bill is on the calendar for the present—the Military Academy bill—and it should not consume more than a few hours.

It is the expectation of the leaders, therefore, some time this week, to take up the Aldrich-Plowman contest in the Fourth Alabama District. The Elections Committee has divided on this case on party lines, and the indications are that the House will do the same thing, and that Mr. Plowman will be unseated.

Doubt that Boyce Will Come Back.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Washington politicians were greatly interested to-day in the report that H. H. Boyce, who has figured in the bribery investigation in Ohio, had been located in Montreal. The general opinion seems to be that Mr. Boyce will not consent to come to this country to answer the charge that he attempted to bribe Representative Otis of the Ohio Legislature to vote for Mr. Hanna for Senator.

Justice Gaynor Lectures.

Justice William J. Gaynor, of the Supreme Court last night delivered his well-known lecture on "The Arrest and Trial of Jesus from a Legal Standpoint," at the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, between Reid and Patchen Avenues, Brooklyn. It is the first of a series of lectures by laymen which is to be given at the church on the Sunday evenings of February. Next Sunday John De Witt Warner will speak on "The Moral Side of Municipal Ownership." The Rev. Daniel H. Overton is pastor of the church.

Died Suddenly at Her Sister's Home.

Miss Mary Doyle, thirty-two years old, of 490 Ninth Avenue, New York, yesterday went with her brother, James Doyle, to visit their sister, Mrs. Ellen Garvin, at 338 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City. While there she was prostrated by heart disease, to which she had long been subject, and died before medical aid could be summoned.

MISS MACELROY YET DEFIANT.

The Methodist Sunday School Teacher Forced to Resign for Playing Euchre Declines a Confession.

A report that some reference might be made by the Rev. George E. Strobridge in his sermon at Embury Methodist Church, Brooklyn, last night, to the disciplining of Miss Emily MacElroy for playing euchre drew a large congregation to the church. Mr. Strobridge made no reference to the subject, however, and refused to be interviewed. Miss MacElroy, who taught the girls' Bible class in the Sunday school, was forced to resign because they played euchre at her house a few days ago, and nearly all the class left the school and now meet at her house. The church is at the corner of Lewis Avenue and Decatur Street.

R. H. Roden, Superintendent of the Sunday school, who forced Miss MacElroy to resign, said last night:

"I am right, and all good Methodists know I am right. It was my duty to administer a rebuke to Miss MacElroy for violating a rule of the Sunday school."

When asked whether he would forgive the teacher he said: "Yes, if she withdraws her resignation and admits her fault."

Miss MacElroy, who is a pretty young woman, was equally decided. When asked if she would make the confession required by Mr. Roden she said, firmly:

"Never. I admit that the discipline of the Church prohibits cards, dancing, and the theatre, but I will not acknowledge the fault, because I took no such vow. I can truly say that this is the first time cards have cost me pain. If all the members of Embury Church who play cards and attend theatres have to go, there won't be many left."

Miss MacElroy significantly added: "I have not failed to consult with my pastor."

THE MICHIGAN SILVER CASE.

Answer in the Suit Brought to Test the Bland-Allison Act.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Fred A. Baker, a prominent attorney of Detroit, has filed an answer to the suit brought against him in the Oakland County Circuit Court involving the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison act and other laws pertaining to silver as a legal tender. The case is the one started for silver men with the intention of carrying it to the United States Supreme Court.

Stephen Baldwin bought a farm upon which Mr. Baker held a mortgage on which $364 was due, including interest. Mr. Baldwin tendered Mr. Baker 364 silver dollars and asked for the cancellation of the mortgage. Mr. Baker refused to surrender the mortgage for the 364 silver dollars, but agreed to cancel it if he received enough silver dollars to equal, at the present bullion value of silver, 364 gold dollars. This condition was declined by Mr. Baldwin, and he filed a suit in equity asking for a decree commanding Mr. Baker to cancel the mortgage in view of the tender made.

In the answer Mr. Baker submits that under the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures," the Congress of the United States has no more authority or power, as far as pre-existing contracts for the payment of money are concerned, to diminish or increase the number of grains of pure gold or pure silver in the dollar in which a contract has been lawfully expressed than it has, in respect to pre-existing contracts, to change the number of grains in an ounce, or the number of ounces in a pound, or the number of inches in a foot, or feet in a yard, or to change any other standard of weights or measures.

Several of the leading attorneys of Detroit are interested in the case.

Tripped on Fire Hose and Hurt.

Frozen pipes in a tenement at 249 West Thirtieth Street caused a fire last night at 9 o'clock. Some one of the tenants, in thawing them out, set fire to rubbish in the cellar. Two alarms were turned in. The fire was put out with $500 damage. Mrs. Ogden B. Cummings, fifty-two years old, of 46 Perry Street, tripped on the hose at Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue and fell, sustaining a scalp wound. She was taken to her home in a cab.

Small Fire in a Tenement.

Fire started at 2:40 A. M. Sunday morning in some rubbish in the basement of the five-story brick tenement at 210 East Ninety-eighth Street. It burned through the walls into the rooms of Robert Milise, an Italian laborer, who lives there with his wife and child, and they were awakened by the smoke, which nearly suffocated them. They aroused the other tenants in the building, who fled in their night dresses. The fire was extinguished after it had done $25 damage.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware.

GRAND—Charles N. Castle, United States Army; H. G. Jackson, United States Army, and George Vidmar, United States Army.

HOLLAND—W. R. Kimball, Syracuse.

IMPERIAL—Judge A. G. Maloy, Boise City, Idaho, and Judge Frederick Meeks, Milwaukee.

MANHATTAN—John H. Hood, Cleveland; William C. McKenzie, Dundee, Scotland, and John D. Woodhouse, Detroit.

SAVOY—Romuallo Sapio, Naples, Italy.

WALDORF—W. D. Pearson, London; James M. Wilson, San Francisco; G. W. A. Lych, Fiji Islands, and M. de Brunoff, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Luckey, upholstery goods, 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

Abeles & Mahler, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Abeles, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, laces and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Breslin, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Hammeyer, ribbons; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Evett, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Crook, Record & Co., Paris, Texas; J. D. Crook, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedgecock, carpets and upholstery goods; E. B. Harvey, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. R. Doerle, millinery and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Englehart, Davison, Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss Jennie Veitch, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, linens and white goods, 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, cabinet and upholstery hardware; C. A. Birkle, upholstery goods, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. Laidred, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldsmith Company, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Healy, R., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; R. Healy, cloaks and suits; Miss Flynn, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Herman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; Miss L. Heiman, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Jenner, J. E. & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss E. Jenner, millinery; 531 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss J. Juiston, millinery, 96 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, straw goods; 96 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Levi, Newburger & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. C. Levi, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lewis, Zukowski Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Lewis, millinery; 621 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Lowman Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowman, furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Wright, linens and white goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Marx & Haas Jean Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. F. Marx, clothing, 58 Worth Street; Holland House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. L. Snyder, upholstery goods and carpets; 28 Howard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Cooper, dry goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Stein, Bloch, Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, clothing; Holland House.

Strauss, A., & Co., Seymour, Ind.; S. Strauss, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 54 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. C. Powell, manufacturing department; J. Motter, domestics and flannels; C. A. Battreall, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Von Berries, W. H., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Von Berries, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, furnishing and white goods, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Zermer, David, & Co., Athens, Ohio; H. Zermer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

BOTTLED IN BOND

ODR

OLD DEARBORN RYE

FOR SALE IN NEW YORK BY

W. F. Morris, Grocer, 161 W. 125th St.
L. J. Callanan, Grocer, 41 and 43 Vesey St.
J. Milhau's Son, Druggist, 183 Broadway.
Schwartz Bros., Liquors, 148 E. 42d St.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., Drugs, 6th Ave. & 23d St.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN BY

C. A. Mettler's Sons, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St.
The Bolton Drug Co.
J. H. Muller, Grocer, Nostrand Av., cor. Bergen.

A CITY MARSHAL ARRESTED.

Tried to Levy an Execution, but Got Into a Row and Charged with Attempted Larceny.

Max Gross, a City Marshal, with an office at 153 Clinton Street, had a harrowing experience Saturday while attempting to levy upon an execution against the property of James Henderson, who keeps a little candy store at 446 West Forty-second Street. He was arrested, released, and in the West Side Court yesterday morning held and paroled on a charge of larceny.

The execution was given to Gross by a man named Seligman, who recovered a judgment for $53 in a district court against Henderson. He called at the store Saturday afternoon, and, presenting his card, announced that he intended to take the fixtures and stock of the store. Mrs. Henderson laughed at him, and flashed a bill of sale made to her by her husband, dated Jan. 22. In order to further confound the Marshal, the woman presented a paper purporting to be a receipt in full from Seligman for the amount of the judgment. The Marshal, however, declined to be rebuffed, and insisted that he could do nothing more than act upon the document handed him. Two men, friends of Mrs. Henderson, came in at this juncture, and took sides with the woman. Gross claims that one of the men advised her to take a pistol and blow Gross's brains out.

Policeman Mark Argin of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station chanced by and Marshal Gross called him in. He handed the policeman another one of his cards, showed the execution, and demanded that Argin see to it that he be not interfered with. At the same time he demanded that James Henderson, Jr., a son of the woman, be placed under arrest on a charge of assault. Gross said that Henderson had struck him during the mêlée. The officer ended the dispute by taking young Henderson and the Marshal to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. Henderson was locked up on a charge of assault and Gross placed under arrest for disorderly conduct. Gross was soon after released.

In the West Side Court yesterday the Marshal was present to press the charge against Henderson. When the case was heard Magistrate Pool discharged the young man and ordered a charge of attempted larceny to be made against Gross. Owing to the absence of Mrs. Henderson the case was adjourned until this morning and the Marshal paroled.

THETA DELTA CHI JUBILEE.

Elaborate Ceremonies Will Mark the Close of the First Fifty Years of the Society.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the semi-centennial celebration of the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity, which will begin to-morrow. The celebration will last three days and will be attended by delegates from colleges in all parts of the country, as well as by many prominent men in public and professional life who are members of the fraternity. Nearly all the delegates are now in the city, and this evening they will be the guests of the charges at Columbia University and the College of the City of New York at their club rooms at the Elmer, Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. To-morrow evening they will be entertained by the Graduate Club at 1,424 Broadway.

Union College was the birthplace of six college fraternities, the last of which was Theta Delta Chi, which was founded in the Winter of 1847-8 by nine students, two of whom still survive. The society at once began to spread, and within ten years had fifteen branches, or charges. Many of these, however, were in Southern colleges, and these becoming extinct during the civil war have not been revived. In 1870 the fraternity began to grow rapidly, and to-day has twenty-one flourishing branches in the following colleges and universities: Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Tufts, Bowdoin, Amherst, Williams, Lafayette, Lehigh, Columbia, College of the City of New York, Brown, Boston, Dartmouth, Hobart, Hamilton, Rochester, Columbian, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The fraternity has a membership of more than 300, including a long list of famous public and professional men. On the roll may be found such names as John Hay, Ambassador to England; John W. Griggs, Attorney General; W. D. Bloxham, Governor of Florida; W. W. Thomas, Minister to Sweden; Bishop Randolph of Virginia, Bishop Wingfield of California, Assistant Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota, the Rev. David Gregg of Brooklyn, President E. H. Capen of Tufts College, President Smith of Trinity College, and Dr. J. McBride Sterrett of the Columbian University. The two surviving founders will be present during the week to witness the growth and prosperity of the fraternity. To-morrow and Wednesday are set apart for the convention. The semi-centennial exercises will begin on Thursday morning. The history of the society's first quarter of a century will be read by Col. William L. Stone, and that of the second quarter by Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of Cornell. President Capen will deliver the semi-centennial oration in the afternoon, and the poem will be read by the Rev. Cameron Mann, rector of Grace Church, Kansas City. Bishop Gilbert will preside at the banquet to be held in the evening.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Murphy Was in Company of Bell, Who May Be Wanted in Two States.

Detectives Reap and Holland of the Central Office squad took into custody on Saturday night James Bell, a speculator as he described himself, and James Murphy, alias "Poodle," a liquor dealer, both of whom refused to disclose their places of residence, as suspicious persons, and arraigned them in the Centre Street Court, where they were remanded until to-day. No specific charge was made against either of the prisoners.

Bell, as he called himself, is an old-time burglar and bank breaker. His number is 143 in the Rogues' Gallery, and his history is recorded in Byrnes's book on the criminals of America. The police know of nothing against Murphy at this moment, and he was arrested as being in Bell's company.

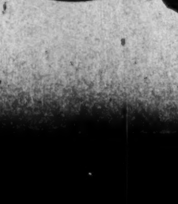
On June 10, 1878, Bell, who is better known by the name of Shang Campbell, participated in the robbery of a passenger on a train at Kent, Ohio, and was arrested, with Lyman and Lyons, for the crime. He was admitted to bail in $5,000 and fled. The others served terms of imprisonment for the crime. On Aug. 23, 1884, he was admitted to bail in $1,000 for picking pockets in Worcester, Mass., and again disappeared.

The police of Ravenna, Ohio, and of Worcester, Mass., have been notified of the arrest of Campbell and asked whether he is to be held for extradition.

Idle Shoemaker Kills Himself.

Samuel Serring, forty-three years old, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in the cellar of the house in which he lived at 650 Fifth Street. Serring lived on the third floor of the house with his wife and six children. He was a shoemaker, but had been out of employment for a long time, and had become despondent. Mrs. Serring said that her husband had never threatened to kill himself, and she attributed the suicide to temporary insanity, due, perhaps, to the excessive use of cigarettes. His friends in the house, however, attributed the suicide to despondency, consequent upon lack of work.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.



Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

The Wanamaker Store

And a Showing of the New Goods

ONE hundred and fifty-three thousand yards of new Embroideries,—Edgings, Insertions, and Flounces, are shown this morning for your inspection and approval. Fresh from St. Gall and Herisau, bought direct from the dealers who have made those towns famous for such wares, shipped to us as straight as rail can run and ship can steer, and shown at the littlest figures that modern methods of buying and selling can compass.

Of course they're good goods. They're the kind which are made on hand machines, patiently and carefully. They're distinctly *not* the kind made by steam, in which the edges ravel freely after laundering. All the patterns, all the styles, all the kinds have been gone over with care, and the result is a collection of the best, prettiest, most desirable.

In connection with this opening, there's a sale of about 30,000 yards of other Embroideries, —the samples of a Swiss manufacturer. All this season's patterns, all new, fresh goods, in widths from 2 1-2 to 9 inches, and sold in lengths of 4 1-2 yards only.

Prices run from 4c. to 25c. a yard:—about one-half regular figures.

White Brocaded Silks at Half

IT seems almost a desecration to allow the element of commercialism to affect these Silks, and make a Half Price sale of them. These are *wedding* silks,—the very finest of imported Brocades, all in ivory white, all fresh and pure and spotless and perfect, all in the very choicest of the season's designs, yet all at Half Prices.

There's nothing in the whole list of textile fabrics which so combines the elements of richness, delicacy, purity and beauty as a high-class white brocaded silk. The special counters in the Rotunda, themselves covered with snowy felt, will have a wonderful showing for you this morning.

8 patterns in the $2.50 kind, now $1.10 a yard
5 patterns in the $3 kind, now $1.25 a yard
8 patterns in the $3.75 kind, now $1.65 a yard
1 pattern in the $4.25 kind, now $2 a yard
1 pattern in the $4.75 kind, now $2.25 a yard
6 patterns in the $5 kind, now $2.50 a yard
3 patterns in the $6 kind, now $3 a yard.

Half Prices on Lamps. HERE'S a really magnificent assortment, running in price all the way from $1.50 to $125. It's a sample line of a big manufacturer, who is considered to lead the entire country in the artistic excellence of his designs and decorations.

These lamps would be interesting without the words "Half Prices" which are now attached to them. At half prices they ought to create something like a sensation.

There are 129 kinds, and almost as many prices. With a very few exceptions there is only one of each kind.

$125, regularly $250 — $50, regularly $100
$75, regularly $150 — $30, regularly $60
And so on, down to $1.50, regularly $3.

Basement.

Spring Costumes. ORIGINALITY,—newness, —tastefulness,—exclusiveness. These are the chief factors in our costume choosing. To these is added inexpensiveness simply through the every-day operation of our store methods.

The assortment of costumes is already approaching completion. We think there is none like it in New York. Will you look for yourself?

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

At $14—Of mixed suitings, blue or tan; fly-front jacket, lined with changeable silk; percaline lined skirt.

At $18.50—Of cheviot serge, black or blue; all lined with Roman striped satin; fly-front jacket, trimmed with straps of same material and jet buckles.

At $20—Of cheviot serges and broadcloths, black, blue, brown or green; fly-front jackets or blouse front waists; all lined with Roman striped taffeta.

At $32—Of broadcloth; waist with tight-fitting back and blouse front, turned down rever; waist and skirt trimmed with fancy braid; all silk lined; skirt has dust ruffle.

At $42—Of broadcloth, tan, gray or blue, all silk lined; waist with Eton back, double-breasted blouse front; skirt and waist prettily braid-trimmed.

SEMI-DRESS COSTUMES

At $55—Of gray broadcloth; fly-front, cutaway jacket, which, with the latest and most graceful skirt, is trimmed with pretty designs in cording and steel beads; all silk lined.

At $70—Of black broadcloth, made over black silk; waist trimmed at neck, yoke and sleeves with embroidered chiffon, and cluster of burnt orange velvet in front and back of neck; skirt with series of ruffles from waist to hem, edged with narrow velvet ribbon; waist with corresponding ruffles.

At $87.50—Of black net, with double skirt over heavy black taffeta; rows of black satin ribbon in graduated widths on both skirt and waist, the latter a blouse front, with pretty satin ribbon bows and rhinestone ornaments.

Second floor.

Bureaus in the Furniture Sale

THERE are several good features about this sale of Chamber Furniture beside that of qualities and low prices. One of them is the fine lot of Odd Pieces which is offered. Don't get the idea that this is a sale of Chamber Sets only. You can get any single piece you wish.

Take a look at the single Bureaus. There is very little chance that you will get such good ones again at such prices; —certainly not until another sale comes in another February. And it makes little difference what kind of a bureau it is that you wish. It's here, whether it's for the guest-room, or the nursery, or your own room, or the servant's room.

If you're interested, look up the regular prices on the pieces mentioned below,—a few from many. A comparison may be interesting to you. It will certainly be profitable for us.

At $5—Of oak, top 32x16, mirror 16x20, three large drawers in base, cast brass handles.

At $7—Of ash, top 17x36, bevel plate mirror 18x20, three large drawers in base, carved ornaments, cast brass handles.

At $11—Of white enamel, fancy top 20x42, bevel plate mirror 20x24, two large and two small drawers in base, cast brass handles.

At $13.50—Of white enamel, fancy top 22x42, bevel plate mirror 24x30, two large and two small drawers in base, top drawer swell front, cast brass handles.

At $8.50—Of ash, fancy top 18x37, French bevel plate mirror 18x24, three large drawers in base, cast brass handles.

At $10—Of white enamel, fancy top 34x16, bevel plate mirror 14x24, three large drawers in base, cast brass handles.

At $22.50—Of mahogany, fancy top 23x44, pattern French bevel plate mirror 24x30, two large and two small drawers in base, top drawer swell front, cast brass handles, highly polished.

At $25—Of mahogany, fancy top 20x44, French bevel plate mirror 26x32, two large and three small drawers in base, cast brass handles, highly polished.

Fourth floor.

A Companion to the Ginghams

TO-DAY will probably see the last of the 12½c. Ginghams which we are selling at 8½c. a yard. They have met with phenomenal favor, and earned it from simple merit. To-day's selling will undoubtedly be the largest of the four.

We add to-day another lot of goods to the fast disappearing Ginghams, which will receive as eager a welcome as the Ginghams did. Sixteen thousand yards of Lawns,—Printed Spiral Stripe Lawns,—in beautiful patterns, light and dark, at

Eight Cents a Yard

They are twelve and a half cent goods.

Made to Measure Clothing

A NUMBER of very fine cheviots and worsteds, suits of which have been $25 and $30, and excellent value at those prices, are to be made up for a few days at $20 a suit. Fashionably cut, perfectly tailored, elegantly trimmed. At $6.50 a pair, trousers of fine English cheviot, were $9 and $10.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FOR THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

Its Trustees Issue a Statement of Its Needs and an Appeal for Funds.

Spencer Trask, Chairman; Miss Grace H. Dodge, Treasurer, and Newbold Morris, Secretary of its Board of Trustees, have issued the following statement and appeal in regard to the work and needs of the Teachers College, on Morningside Heights:

With the beginning of the year 1898, Teachers College entered upon a new era. Sympathy, proximity, and, from an educational standpoint, necessity brought about an alliance with Columbia University, by which the college has become one of the schools of the university on the same terms as the law and medical schools, with the important difference that the Teachers College retains its corporate existence, with its separate Board of Trustees and financial independence. The college will be under the direct administration of a President, Dean and its Faculty. The latter and one of the professors will have seats in the University Council. Having thus become an important part of a still more important whole, the future of the college as an educational centre is assured. It will be able to draw to it men of the greatest distinction to its faculty, and to raise its standards of scholarships. While the academic side of the work has thus been developed, the practical side of education, for which Teachers College has always stood, will also be strengthened. The manual arts, domestic sciences and art, kindergarten, and the art department are all successfully maintained by Freedman's Law, and the college has already been able to extend its influence and raise the standards of these departments owing to this new alliance.

The Teachers College has many wants in need of the financial support of its friends that at present it must be in a position to take its part in the university system, to extend its work, to maintain its interest, to enlarge its facility, to establish fellowships and scholarships, and to send out its graduates trained to fill any position, even to the highest.

The Trustees hope that the greater possibilities now opening before the college may serve as a spur to its friends whose liberality has been so conspicuous in the past.

GIUSEPPE LIED TO GET SHOES.

He Told a Gerry Agent a Pitiful Tale and Won His Sympathy.

Giuseppe Mingolone is a tricky Italian boy, fourteen years old. He managed to hoodwink the Gerry Society people on Saturday by a pitiful story. Giuseppe appeared in tears at the office of the society and said his father, Rocco, who keeps a coal cellar at 282 East Thirty-ninth Street, was treating him cruelly. The boy said that he was compelled to carry coal and wood throughout the day, and in the evenings was sent out to sell newspapers, adding that if he failed to have a profit of 20 cents from the sale of the papers each night he would be sent supperless to bed and get a whipping besides.

Agent Pisarra believed his story. He gave Giuseppe a good meal and kept him in the society rooms for the night. When he awoke yesterday morning his rags were replaced by a new pair furnished by the society. He was then taken to Yorkville Court, where his wife, Mrs. Esther, exhibited the new shoes to him, and acknowledged to the agent that he had simply lied about his father.

Giuseppe said that he went to the Gerry Society for the purpose of getting the new pair of shoes. Adding that all the boys in his neighborhood got new shoes from the Gerry Society, so I thought I would get a pair myself."

When Agent Pisarra explained to Magistrate Olmstead how the boy had lied and tricked the society, the Judge said:

"Giuseppe, if you don't be careful you will be sent to Elmira Reformatory. Don't try that game again."

The boy was then discharged.

"OVERCOAT KING" CAUGHT.

Andrews Admits that He Has Stolen 100 Overcoats in Nine Weeks.

Herman Andrews of 158 West Twenty-fifth Street, who is known about the Tenderloin as Mary Smith, on account of his bleached hair and effeminate appearance, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of having stolen a number of pieces of wearing apparel from houses on the west side of the town. He came from Chicago recently, where he was called the "Overcoat King," out of compliment to his dexterity in stealing overcoats from public or private buildings.

The prisoner confessed that he had stolen no fewer than 100 overcoats in the last nine weeks, and that his thefts mostly were from boarding houses, which he entered on the pretext of hiring a room. He was remanded to the custody of the police until to-day, when it is expected that many complainants will appear against him.

Among his victims are the Rev. Canon J. Harris Knowles, curate of St. Chrysostom's Church, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; Police Sergeant McMahon, a lawyer at 49 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Dr. Pfaffer of 46 West Twenty-seventh Street.

NO LIGHT WITHOUT DESIRE

Dr. Abbott Says that Neither Human Nor Divine Law Can Regenerate the World.

CONSCIENCE, TOO, IS FUTILE

Only by God Working in the Heart, the Preacher Holds, Can Men or Society Reach Salvation—The Question Meeting.

That neither human law nor divine law nor the power of conscience, but only by God working in the heart, can men or society be regenerated, was the point which Dr. Lyman Abbott made in his sermon in Plymouth Church last night. The Epistle to Romans formed the subject of the sermon, which was the tenth in the series on St. Paul.

Dr. Abbott began by saying that there were six standards by which any civilization may be judged—the government, the condition of labor, the social life, the state of the home, and the position of woman, the character of education, and the nature and influence of religious institutions. The Government of Rome in Paul's time was an absolute and despicable despotism. As to the labor conditions, half the people were slaves and the other half was divided into a few rich men and many abjectly poor.

He gave a graphic picture of the degradation of social life in Rome, and read an extract from "Quo Vadis" by way of illustration. "I know it is a novel," said the preacher, "but I read it because this novelist has with vivid and true colors portrayed what there is abundant authority for in the Roman histories of that time."

Paul's View of Roman Society.

"What was the home?" continued Dr. Abbott. "There were no homes. There was nothing that we could call marriage. Either party might give a divorce, either might withdraw from the partnership, at will. There were only bargains for men and women to live together. Education had died. Indeed, to write was rather a sign of servitude. Religion had no relation to morality. The temples were often themselves nesting places of vice. This was the society upon which Paul looked. His first word to them is this: 'The world cannot be made better by law.'"

Dr. Abbott quoted from the epistle to prove this point, and passed on to his next, which was that the world could not be regenerated by obedience to divine law, which he also supported by quotations.

"We are asked what becomes of the unconverted heathen," said the preacher. "Paul tells us. 'Wherever,' he says, 'a man has earnestly sought a higher life, not by forms and ceremonies, but by patient continuance in well doing, God rewards him.' There is nothing He demands save earnest and sincere desire. If the pagan has the desire he will have the light, and if you have not the desire you will not have the light.

No Benefit from Law.

"Paul undertakes to prove that the world cannot be made better by law. Still we are looking to human law to remedy evil. Is there drunkenness? We will put prohibition in the Constitution. Is there profanity and infidelity? We will put God's name in the Constitution. Have we made a law to prohibit immorality and has it failed? We will make a law harder still. We go to Congress and State Legislatures and Municipal Councils to make the world righteous. Or we go to divine law. Hang up the ten commandments; put them before the eyes of men. But still they go on in the old evil way. Then we will appeal to conscience. We will undertake to make men righteous by the unwritten law. It has been tried. In the time of Cromwell law closed the theatre, destroyed the statues, robbed the picture galleries. But just as soon as he had died, not only did the theatre and the statue and the picture come back again, but never in Anglo-Saxon history was the drama so corrupt or literature so debased or art so poisonous as it was in the reign which immediately followed the Puritan attempt to reform the world by conscience.

"Neither by human law, nor by divine law, nor by unwritten law, can the world be righted. Man cannot be hammered into the image of God. Society cannot be planned and chiseled into the Kingdom of God. It is by God working in the heart, life working from within out, that the individual, that society, can be reclaimed."

The Question Meeting.

The usual question meeting followed the sermon. One Prohibitionist prepared a three-pointed question for Dr. Abbott. He sent up a note, the first question in which was: "What shall be done with laws which legalize and protect drunkenness and vice?" Dr. Abbott replied that such laws should be abolished. The next question was: "What should be the attitude of Christians toward political parties which maintain such laws?"

"It depends on circumstances," was the reply. "In a country like ours party organization is a necessity and we must work through it. In my judgment a voter must consider what is the most important issue in the then pending election and cast his vote for the party which gives the most hope of reaching the conclusion he desires. If he thinks the most important question in that election is prohibition he ought to cast his vote for the Prohibition Party. If he thinks the most important question then pending is free coinage he should cast his vote for the party which represents his opinion on that question."

The third question was, "Should a political party be as moral as an individual?"

"Well, yes, it should be, but it isn't. [Laughter.] A political party will not be as moral as the most moral members of the party, nor as immoral as the most immoral members. It will not be as wise as the wisest nor as foolish as the most foolish. It will represent an average."

INDIANS AGAIN IN CHURCH.

Attend Service and Have Their Hands Shaken by Many Children—Big Casino's Joke.

The meeting for children at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, was attended yesterday afternoon by six of the seven Indians who are playing in a melodrama in the city.

The Indians were in gaudy blankets and full regalia, and had places on the platform, where they submitted impassively to being stared at by hundreds of pairs of widely opened juvenile eyes. It cannot be said that they took intense interest in any part of the services except the collection. Big Casino amused his comrades very much during that ceremony by "holding out" the quarter that had been given him to deposit, whispering to Hall-Stones-in-His-Stomach: "Heap fun! Fi' beers."

After the service the aborigines held a reception and everybody shook hands with them, most of the boys doing it twice by slipping around over the platform and taking their places in line again. When the Indians went out to their carriages to be driven to the Grant Tomb they had to force their way through a crowd which blocked the sidewalk and street.

Sabbath Union Meeting.

A meeting in the interest of the American Sabbath Union was held in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, last evening. The General Secretary of the Union, the Rev. Dr. Israel W. Hathaway, preached on the subject of Sabbath observance. The service was well attended.

TOLEDO SUNDAY LAW CRUSADE.

Mail Delivery Men Arrested, with Others, for Sabbath Breaking.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The saloons of Toledo were closed at 11 o'clock last night by order of Mayor "Sam" Jones and were closed all day. Tobacco stores, restaurants, news depots, drug stores, fruit stands, milk depots, and everything of that character came under the same provision. Policemen were stationed all over the city and arrests were made upon the slightest violation of the orders. By special arrangement the mail delivery men were allowed until 8 A. M. to complete their routes, but those who were unable to get through by that time were arrested and dragged off to the police station.

This afternoon the Toledo Marine Band gave a sacred concert at the Valentine Theatre. In the streets in that vicinity were perhaps 15,000 people, and more were gathering every moment. The police were on hand and arrests were made as soon as the performance was over. Notice was served upon all persons in any way connected with the concert to be on hand when the cases are called.

This forenoon people had difficulty getting their morning papers and many went away without them. It was only by strategy that any could be obtained. To-night the streets about the theatres were so packed that many were turned away. The theatrical people were arrested and taken to the station. Attorneys are preparing to make a test case.

WOULD GO TO A CHRISTENING.

Man's Fine Remitted to Enable Him to Attend the Ceremony.

William Donoghue, a laborer, of 1,069 First Avenue, had nothing to say when arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted, at Yorkville Court yesterday, on a charge of intoxication, and was fined $3. As he did not have the money he was about to be led down stairs into the prison, when he said:

"My baby will be christened to-day without my being there."

"What!" said the Judge.

"I have a little girl who is to be christened to-day.

"Why did you not say something about this before I fined you?" asked the Judge.

"I don't know," came the reply.

"How many children have you now?"

"Two girls and a boy," Donoghue answered.

"And did you get drunk because your last one was not a boy?" asked the Judge.

"Oh, no. That wasn't it."

"Well, I shall remit your fine. Go to the christening of your daughter," said the Judge.

"Thank you," said Donoghue, as he hastened out of court.

WORSE THAN LYNCHING.

Australians Flog Women Servants to Death and a Jury Acquits Them of Murder.

A correspondent writing to the St. James's Gazette from Perth, Western Australia, on Dec. 24 says: A great sensation has been caused here by the trial, before the Chief Justice, (Sir Alexander Onslow,) of a white squatter named Ernest Anderson for the murder of an aboriginal called "Spider" and of two other aborigines, "Biddy" and "Polly." In spite of the clearest evidence and the plainest direction from the Judge, the jury refused to convict Anderson of murder and brought in a verdict of manslaughter only. I believe no white man has ever swung for a black, and one member of the jury declared he would sit a week if necessary, but "he would never hang a white for a few damned niggers." Thereupon the others agreed. Anderson is said to have been introduced about town as "the man who killed that lot of niggers." His only regret was that he would not be able to see the race for the Perth Cup. The Chief Justice said yesterday that he tried a similar case eighteen months ago, but then only one black man was flogged to death, and the jury acquitted the prisoner altogether.

The facts in this case are peculiarly revolting, and the brutality revealed is of an almost incredible character. Seven aboriginals, three of whom were children, ran away from Bendhu, a station in the Northwest, which was managed by two brothers named Anderson. The reason for their flight was said to be that the sheep in their charge had strayed, and they were afraid to face the consequences. The Andersons pursued and overtook them at another station twenty-five miles off. On the way back they were allowed no food, and on reaching Bendhu they were tied up while the brothers had their dinner. Afterward the wretched natives were mercilessly flogged. "Candy," one of the adults, was first attacked. Alexander Anderson beat him till he was tired, and then his brother went on with the thrashing. "Spider," the eldest native, tried to run away again, but was brought back and securely tied by the legs and neck. Then he was flogged with such violence that he died. "Biddy" and "Polly" met with the same fate. Even the children, "Louie" and "Minnie," one twelve and the other eight, were flogged with the same knotted rope.

Among the local community at Bamboo Creek the case was regarded with a disgraceful leniency. At the inquest the jury found that the aboriginals had "died from exhaustion"; a rider was added "censuring" the brothers Anderson, and a bench of Magistrates inflicted a few paltry fines on them for assault.

Subsequently, by order of the Public Prosecutor, the bodies of the dead aborigines were exhumed, and after expert examination of the broken limbs an indictment was brought.

Alexander Anderson died of typhoid fever in Fremantle Jail before being brought to trial.

From the newspaper reports it appears that the Judge, in passing sentence, said:

"Ernest William Anderson, the jury have taken a very lenient view of your case. Nobody who heard the evidence in this case can have the shadow of doubt as to the crime which you committed. Your crime is nothing but that of a deliberate, brutal, base, and cruel murder—the murder of a man and two women, and the inhuman flogging of two mere girls. However, the jury have done that which they have in law a right to do. It remains for me to pass sentence upon you. You are sentenced to penal servitude for life."

Such Is Fame.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The memory, as well as the gayety, of nations can be easily eclipsed. It is now not many years since the Empress Eugénie and her slightest movements were faithfully chronicled by that Parisian daily press which, at the present time, seems to have no spare type for anything outside l'affaire Dreyfus. An enterprising editor, however, of a French annual last year instituted a competition to which the solution has just been published. The test took the shape of a composite face made up from the features of four well-known public personages. The correct solution turns out to be that the visage is composed of: (1) the mouth of Leo XIII.; (2) the right eye of Bismarck, and (3) the left eye of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. As for the fourth component—the nose—it turns out to be the nose of the Empress Eugénie. Out of 5,000 competitors, 3,600 have guessed one feature correctly, 1,600 have given two, and 120 three. Nobody has guessed the lot, and one—let it be noted—one only has identified the nose of the Empress Eugénie.

All Longed for Coffee.

From The Washington National Tribune.

During the war of the rebellion the Confederate soldiers wanted many things which were plentiful enough in the Union camps, but they wanted coffee more than anything else. They and their "women folks" seemed half crazy for "Yankee coffee." They would swap anything except their muskets for it. A pound of Yankee coffee was the most acceptable present one of them could send back home to his mother or sweetheart. It was not often that one of them had the self-denial to do this. He wanted it too badly himself.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK AGENTS

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Newport Cottagers Will Have a Show on the Casino Grounds This Year.

SOCIETY MUCH INTERESTED

Squadron A's Annual Mounted Athletic Games Will Be Held March 1—Lou Bramble and Sir Vassar Sidney Paget's Purchases at Morris Park.

The Knickerbocker Riding Club, which meets at Durland's, has secured Baron Paul Veitinghoff for its instructor. The Baron is a thorough horseman, and has for a number of years been an instructor of riding in this city. Under his instruction the members of the club will be taught tandem riding, tandem fencing, and other intricate movements in equestrianism. Among the members of the club are:

Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wethebee, Mrs. Lee Mof. Luquer, Miss Lucette P. Banks, Miss Josephine Buckley, Miss Florence B. Bailey, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Florence Clark, Mrs. Horace E. Dickinson, Miss Edith L. Dupignac, Miss Marie Eddy, Miss Helen F. Graham, Miss Julia T. Graham, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Dorothy L. Higginson, Miss Edith Johnson, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Miss Mills, Miss Norwood, Miss Emily Petit, Miss Catharine S. Leverich, Miss Llewellyn Parsons, Miss Lillian S. Proctor, Miss Louise Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Miss Adeline Pierson, Miss Alice Robert, Miss May J. Riker, Miss Virginia Swayne, Miss Henrietta M. Schroeder, Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Nellie Thurber, Miss Mary Hope Smith, Miss Eleanor N. Thomas, Miss Sarah M. Thomson, Messrs. Louis Agostini, Horace Barnard, Jr., Charles G. Bennett, Alexander L. Bruce, O. J. Brand, Percy M. Burrell, Henry L. Cammann, Robert S. Edson, Charles F. Fry, Mortimer Flagg, Samuel T. Gifford, Louis C. Hall, Charles A. Heaton, Henry W. Hodge, William J. Jones, Percival Kuhne, T. L. F. Luquer, Ernest M. Lockwood, Sydney G. Mather, George L. Myers, Harold C. Mathews, Irving McKesson, Arthur N. Peck, F. A. Plummer, Walter C. Peckham, James T. Wood, C. F. Rawlins, Schuyler Schiefelin, C. H. Stout, John T. Sill, and Charles Stevens.

***

The colt by Harry of Navarre-Ysoult, which was foaled at August Belmont's nursery stud, Lexington, Ky., on Jan. 24, is the first of the get of the great Henry of Navarre to see the world, and his career will be watched with interest. If there is anything in royal breeding, the colt should develop into a race horse of the first class, for, with a sire who was one of the best race horses which ever showed in this country, both as regards speed and stamina, he has the additional advantage of having excellent blood on his dam's side, for Ysoult is by Tristan, who was a good race horse and a successful sire. The foal is a black or brown, and is a large-boned fellow.

***

Among the big Western stables which will strive to carry away some of the money offered by the Eastern racing associations this year is the Avondale Stable of E. S. Gardner & Son. The string, which is a large one, includes Bangle and White Frost, and should prove a valuable addition to the already large string of racing material promised for the meetings in the metropolitan circuit. White Frost was one of the cracks of the West last year. Bangle showed himself early last Spring to be a two-year-old of rare speed, but was injured before the racing season was well advanced, and was retired for the year.

***

The Newport Horse Show Association will hold an exhibition this year on the grounds of the Newport Casino during the last week in August or the first week in September. Because no suitable grounds could be found last year the show was not held, but as most of the Summer residents, who are also interested in the Casino, are members of the association, or exhibitors at its annual show, they determined that the exhibition should be held this year, even if no other grounds than those of the Casino could be secured. Among those who will strive to make the show a successful one, both from social and equine standpoints, are Center Hitchcock, L. L. Lorillard, Henry F. Eldridge, Francis M. Ware, Robert Goelet, and Prescott Lawrence.

***

H. T. Griffin, who caused the owners of fair handicap horses, who were in the habit of entering such horses in selling races in the East, a lot of trouble by claiming their horses out of the selling races last season, did not profit much by taking Tom Cromwell from M. F. Dwyer. Griffin claimed Tom Cromwell, but the Brooklyn turfman retaliated by claiming Griffin's horse, Ben Ronald. The latter won several good races for Mr. Dwyer, but Griffin's purchase did not show well after he changed hands, and the Winter could not win for Griffin in California. He was sold a few days ago to Dr. Rowell.

***

George Bodimer, a well-known reinsman and a trainer of trotting horses, left Buffalo about a month ago for Vienna, Austria, where he was to have taken charge of a large trotting stable for Mrs. Caroline Klauss. Before he reached Vienna Mrs. Klauss died, but in a letter to some of his friends in this city, Mr. Bodimer feels confident that her heirs will continue the stable. Among the American trotters Mr. Bodimer brought to Austria with him were Maud Wright, 2:13¾, and Charming Chimes, 2:17½, as well as a number of two year olds.

***

Squadron A's annual mounted athletic games are down for decision at the armory on Tuesday evening, March 1. A varied and interesting programme divided into competitive and other events, has been prepared. The former are low reach at gallop, potato race, tug-of-war, novelty race, riding double, and head cutting while jumping hurdles. In the non-competitive portion of the programme there will be team wrestling, rough riding exercises, and a melee.

***

Lou Bramble and Sir Vassar, two of the thoroughbreds purchased by William C. Whitney for Sidney Paget at the recent Kentucky sales, arrived in this city last week in charge of John Miller. Lou Bramble, for which Mr. Whitney paid $9,000, was sent to Morris Park, where she will be trained by J. W. Rogers. Sir Vassar, who astonished the followers of the turf in this section last year by winning over the jumps and then on the flat, was sent to Westbury, L. I., where he will be schooled over the jumps.

***

James Butler and F. P. Steinway, representing the Driving Club of New York, recently inspected a piece of property near Yonkers which has been offered as a site for the proposed mile trotting track which the club intends to build. The site is near Dunwoodie station, about a mile from the Hudson River, and about a mile and a half from the Harlem Railroad depot at Mount Vernon. A trolley line from Yonkers passes close to the property.

***

Entries to the Rosebud Stakes, for fillies two years old, at four and a half furlongs; the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, over the full steeplechase course, and the Bay Hurdle Handicap, at two miles, over eight hurdles, all of them to be run at the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, will close on Tuesday, Feb. 15.

***

At the annual meeting of the Northern New York Trotting Horse Breeders' Association recently, George F. Ferguson was elected President, William M. Cameron Secretary, and Henry L. Sherman Treasurer. The trotting meeting of the association this year will be held at Glens Falls, and the association will apply for dates in the Grand Circuit.

***

Gloversville, N. Y., will give two good trotting meetings this year—one in July and another in September. Plans for a new barn with thirty box stalls have been accepted, and the new stables will be built this Spring. With this addition Gloversville will have 100 stalls.

***

The American Horse Exchange will sell at auction on Tuesday, Feb. 15, fifteen two-year-olds from Pierre Lorillard's Rancocas Stud. The youngsters are the get of Pontiac, Simon Magnus, Locohatchee, and Sensation.

NEWS FOR YACHTSMEN.

Col. Pope of Hartford to Have a Handsome Steam Craft—Other Boats Being Built.

Col. Albert L. Pope of Hartford has commissioned Seabury & Co. of this city to build him a handsome steam yacht. She will be called Columbia, and her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 65 feet; length on water line, 58 feet; extreme beam, 11 feet, and draught, 3 feet 9 inches. The Columbia will be planked with white cedar on oak keel and frames. She will be copper fastened and riveted throughout, and her rudder, skag, propeller wheel, and outboard fittings will be of bronze.

The Columbia will have a low trunk cabin with a nine-foot deckhouse, and small steering bridge, directly aft of it. The owner's quarters are designed to occupy the after part of the vessel, and consist of a large stateroom with double brass bed, dressing case, shelves, hooks, &c. The main saloon is arranged with folding berths, folding dining table, carpets, curtains, hangings, &c. The machinery will consist of a "Seabury" triple-expansion engine, 4½—6¾—10½ by 8 stroke, and a water-tube boiler of latest design. The speed is designed to be twelve miles per hour. The yacht is now in frame, the work of planking started, and the machinery and boiler under way.

The 108-foot steam yacht in course of construction at Morris Heights is in frame, deck frames are in place, and planking started; her machinery and boiler work is also being pushed rapidly forward. Other yachts and launches that are receiving the attention of workmen at the Seabury works are a fifty-foot auxiliary, which is designed for Southern waters, and an electric launch for the Czar of Russia, which is nearly completed, and will be shipped to St. Petersburg at an early date. In the shops the following smaller craft are being built: A twenty-one-foot naphtha launch, for Alfred G. Seidenberg, for use in the vicinity of his home, at Irvington-on-Hudson; a twenty-five-foot launch for O. and W. Zanor of Cahunet, La., which will be shipped shortly by the Morgan Line, and several others for New York and Western yachtsmen.

DATES FOR THE BOWLERS.

Plans of the New York Players Who Will Visit the West.

The New York Bowlers who are soon to tour the West held an important meeting in this city last night. Dr. H. Timm presided. Samuel Karpf, Secretary-Manager of the club, announced the following dates for the trip: March 1, Toledo; March 2 and 3, Columbus; March 4, Cincinnati; March 5, Newport, Ky.; March 6, Fairview, Ohio; March 7, Dayton, Ohio; March 8, Covington, Ky.; March 9 and 10, Indianapolis; March 11, 12, and 13, Chicago, and March 15, Detroit.

It was decided to split no dates, and each city will get the full complement of players. This means that no games will be played either in St. Louis, Mo., or Milwaukee on this trip. Manager Karpf has reserved the following dates, and expects to close negotiations in a few days: March 14, Menominee, Mich.; March 16 and 17, Toronto; March 18 and 19, Buffalo; March 21, Batavia, N. Y.; March 22, Rochester, N. Y., and March 23, 24, and 25, Boston.

The exhibition schedule was arranged as follows: Feb. 10, at Elizabeth, N. J.; Feb. 12, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn; Feb. 13, Clancey's alleys, Long Island City; Feb. 14, Arcade alleys, New York City, and Feb. 19, Roos's alleys, Brooklyn.

IRISH ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Tracks to be Laid Out on Ground Secured at Laurel Hill.

An enthusiastic meeting of the newly formed Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was held last night at Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. The association was founded three months ago to secure a place within the territory of the greater city in which athletic sports of all kinds, and Irish pastimes in particular, can be indulged.

It was announced at the meeting that eight and three-quarter acres of ground had been secured at Laurel Hill, Queens Borough. The price agreed upon was $9,000, of which $2,000 was paid down, and $5,000 was quickly realized at yesterday's meeting by the sale of shares at $50 each, leaving $2,000 yet due and sixty-five shares unsold. No member can purchase more than five shares, which entitles him to a vote at the Directors' meeting.

It was announced that an engineer is drawing plans for a mammoth grand stand and routes for a bicycle track. There will also be football, baseball, and sprint race tracks. The main track will be a mile long, twenty-five feet in width, and forty feet at the turns, and will be banked for bicycle racing. The association expects to open its grounds about May 1 with a grand carnival, to which all the Irish societies of the city will be invited. Arrangements are being made for trolley cars to run direct to the grounds.

It is believed that part of the ground will be used as a site for an armory for the new Irish regiment, commanded by Col. James Moran.

Hockey at St. Nicholas Rink.

The hockey teams of the New York Athletic Club and the St. Nicholas Skating Club will play off their game of Dec. 23 at St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow evening, beginning at 8:15 o'clock. The two teams are close together for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League, and the game will doubtless be an interesting one. The men will line up as follows:

New York A. C.		St. Nicholas.
Beard	Forward	Larned
Wallis	Forward	Harry
Bogert	Forward	Callender
Belden	Forward	Barron, (Capt.)
Fenwick, (Capt.)	Centre Point	Wrenn
Waters	Point	Robb
Macrae	Goal	Hewitt

Proposition to Bald to Race.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Secretary Reeves of the National Cyclodrome, New York, met "Eddie" Bald in this city to-day and proposed a match between Bald and the German champion, Lehr, mile heats, best two in three. Bald was favorable, and offered to make a side bet of $500. Reeves left for St. Louis to-night, to secure Lehr's signature to the agreement. It is proposed to have the race at a combined meet of the Quill Club and the Kings County Wheelmen, at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn, in May, or at the opening meet of the National Cyclodrome.

Indian Tea in India.

From The London Globe.

The conservatism of the people of India is very marked in their reluctance to use their own tea. India produces annually about 137,000,000 pounds of tea. Of this, 132,000,000 is exported, no less than 124,000,000 going to the United Kingdom. Only 5,000,000 pounds, therefore, remain in India for the consumption of 300,000,000 people; while the United Kingdom, with only about 40,000,000 people, takes 124,000,000 pounds. In other words, India uses less than half an ounce per head per annum of its own tea, while each inhabitant of the United Kingdom consumes on the average about five and a half pounds. The contrast between these figures becomes the more marked when we learn that the bulk of the tea used in India is consumed by the English community there, no fewer than 1,000,000 pounds—out of the total of 5,000,000—being purchased for the use of the British soldier alone. It is not that the natives of India have any prejudice against the use of tea, for they like it, and rate its medicinal properties against fever very highly. It is merely that tea, as a beverage and a luxury, has not yet found its way into the daily life of the natives, although the consumption is increasing year by year among the population of the larger towns, especially among the Mohammedans. The Indian tea-planting industry has, therefore, a splendid future before it. Not only is it fairly dividing with Ceylon the markets of the world, from which the merits of both have practically ousted Chinese tea, but in the slowly educated population of 300,000,000 of native Indians it will have a new market of its own in the future.

Small Congregation.

From The Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

On a recent stormy Sabbath there were light congregations in Saco. At one church the congregation was so small that the pastor put it to a vote whether or not he should deliver the sermon which he had prepared for the occasion. The vote was against the delivery of the sermon by a small margin, but one of the minority made a touching appeal in behalf of the "eleven hungry souls who had struggled through the storm" to hear the sermon, urging that it was not right to deny them their reward. The sermon was delivered.

MEDALS AWAITING OWNERS

About 250 Naval Awards at the Department That Have Never Been Called For.

ERICSSON BRONZE MEDALS

A Large Number of King Oscar's Presents Still Unclaimed—Record of Brave Deeds in Peace and War —Few Acknowledge the Awards.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—About 250 medals await owners at the Navy Department in the City of Washington. Each of these medals is an evidence that the man for whom it was intended did something unusual—some brave thing or some act in the line of duty done unusually well—so as to single him out to be decorated with the bronze badge of distinction provided by law. About 160 of the medals in the Navy Department safe were awarded during and immediately after the war of the rebellion. Efforts have been made to find the persons for whom the medals were prepared, but without success. Many of them are doubtless dead. A few medals returned for dead men, presumably because they left no families or friends, suggest Jack's loneliness. Some of the men who won medals for acts of bravery, not in war but in rescuing shipmates, may have been indifferent to the award and have let the notice to them go by without acting upon it. Very few of the medals have been acknowledged by those who received them.

When the Baltimore took to Stockholm the body of John Ericsson, the King of Sweden and Norway gave to each officer and sailor of the ship a medal to commemorate the service. The medal to the commanding officer was gold; those to the officers were silver; those for the crew were bronze. Of the 400 or 500 medals sent to the ship there are still unclaimed 133 medals for men and 26 for apprentices. These medals and the unclaimed bronze medals can be had by the men for whom they were issued or by their families in case the men are dead. This may not be known to the sons or other relatives of the sailors of the navy during the rebellion. Some of the medals have been forfeited by desertion or bad conduct after they had been awarded. These instances are few, and they are all touching, as some of the bravest men became deserters.

Besides the medals mentioned in the lists given hereafter, there are several medals in the department safe for members of the Jeannette party. Congress awarded a silver medal to each member of that party, although at the time the order was made many of them were dead. Among the medals is one for Dressler, who died with Ensign Chipp in the attempt to reach the Lena Delta from the ice. A man named Star and another named Ah Sam died some years ago, and are buried at Woodlawn. All the Jeannette medals here are for men who are dead.

Below is a complete list of unclaimed medals awarded to naval sailors under the law, together with a brief sketch of the service for which the medal was awarded:

The Unclaimed Medals.

Andrews, John; ordinary seaman on board of the United States steamship Benicia; was stationed at the lead in passing the forts in Korea June 9 and 10, 1871. Standing on the gunwale of the Benicia's launch, lashed to the ridge rope, he remained unflinching in this dangerous position, and gave his soundings with coolness and accuracy under a heavy fire.

Baker, Henry; quarter gunner on board the United States steamship Metacomet; was one of the boat's crew which, in charge of Acting Ensign H. C. Neilds of the United States Navy, went to the rescue of the officers and crew of the United States monitor Tecumseh when that vessel was sunk by a torpedo in passing the forts in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864. This boat's crew, under their brave and gallant leader, went within a few hundred yards of one of the forts, under a fire which Admiral Farragut expressed as "one of the most galling" he ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of the crew of the Tecumseh. Their conduct elicited the admiration of both friend and foe.

Baxter, Gurdon H.; landsman on board of the United States steamship Minnesota; especially commended for bravery in the assault on Fort Fisher, remaining at the front near the fort when the panic carried the mass away.

Bazaar, Philip; ordinary seaman on board the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; was one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry. The five men forming this boat's crew were represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet Jan. 15, 1865.

Blageen, William; ship's cook on board of the United States steamship Brooklyn, in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864; conspicuous for bravery, performing his duty in the powder division at a point where the ship was riddled very much, and in the immediate vicinity of the shell whips, which were twice cleared of men by bursting shells.

Award for a Contraband.

Blake, Robert; contraband on board of the United States steamship Marblehead in the engagement with the rebel batteries on Stone River Dec. 25, 1863; serving as a powder boy, displayed extraordinary courage, alacrity, and intelligence in the discharge of his duties under trying circumstances, and merited the admiration of all.

Brazell, John; Quartermaster on the United States steamship Richmond; recommended for coolness and good conduct in the action in Mobile Bay on the morning and forenoon of Aug. 5, 1864. He was in the Brooklyn in the actions with Forts Jackson and St. Philip; at the Chalmettes; batteries below Vicksburg; and present at the surrender of New Orleans. Joined the Richmond in 1863. Reported deserted from Chattanooga June 7, 1866. Medal returned.

Brown, Charles; Corporal of marines, United States steamship Colorado; assisted in capturing the Korean standard in the centre of the citadel of the Korean fort June 11, 1871. Deserted at Shanghai Oct. 17, 1871.

Brown, John; Captain of forecastle on board of the United States ship Brooklyn in the engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864; very conspicuous for bravery, skill, coolness, and activity at his gun. Deserted Sept. 6, 1864.

Medals Waiting for Landsmen.

Brown, William H.; landsman on board of the United States ship Brooklyn in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864; conspicuous for bravery, performing his duty in the powder division at a point where the ship was riddled very much, and in the immediate vicinity of the shell-whips, which were twice cleared of men by bursting shells. Was also wounded.

Brown, Wilson.; landsman on board of the United States ship Hartford in the engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864; was stationed at the shell-whip on the berth deck. A man was killed on the ladder above him and thrown with such violence against Brown as to knock him into the hold, where he lay for a short time unconscious, but on recovering he immediately returned to his station, though, besides himself, only one of the original six belonging there had escaped.

Brutsche, Henry; landsman on board of the United States ship Tacony. At the capture of Plymouth, Oct. 31, 1864, he landed and spiked a loaded nine-inch gun under a sharp fire of musketry.

Burns, John M.; seaman on board of the United States ship Lackawanna; severely wounded and sent below under the surgeon's charge; would not remain unemployed, but assisted the powder division until the action was over. Said to have deserted at Pensacola.

Burton, Albert; seaman on board of the United States ship Wabash; mentioned for gallant conduct in the assault on Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865, and as having entered the stockade.

Campbell, William; boatswain's mate on board of the United States ship Ticonderoga in the attacks on Fort Fisher, Dec. 24 and 25, 1864, and on Jan. 13, 14, and 15, 1865. Commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun.

A Rescue Off Alexandria, Egypt.

Chandron, August; seaman apprentice, second class, of the United States ship Quinnebaug; for jumping overboard from that vessel at Alexandria, Egypt, on the morning of Nov. 21, 1885, and, with the aid of Hugh Miller, boatswain's mate, rescuing from drowning William Evans, ordinary seaman.

Connor, Thomas; ordinary seaman on board of the United States ship Minnesota. In the assault on Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, charged up the palisades and remained there, when others were seized with a panic. He, with others, brought off a wounded officer from the field.

Cotton, Peter; coxswain on board of the United States ship Baron De Kalb; mentioned by his commanding officer for having "distinguished himself in various actions."

Cutter, George W.; landsman on board of the United States ship Powhatan; jumped overboard at Norfolk May 27, 1872, and aided in saving one of the crew of that vessel from drowning.

Davis, Samuel W.; ordinary seaman on board of the United States ship Brooklyn in the engagement in Mobile May, Aug. 5, 1864; displayed much courage, bravery, and coolness in acting as a look-out for torpedoes and other obstructions.

Dees, Clement; Pontoosuc; reported as having deserted from the receiving ship Ohio Feb. 18, 1866.

Dempster, John; coxswain on board of the United States steamship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

Quartermaster of the Monitor Neosho.

Ditzenback, John; quartermaster on board the United States monitor Neosho. During the engagement at Bill's Mills, on the Cumberland, near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1864, the flag and signal staffs of the Neosho were shot away, and the flag lay drooping over the wheelhouse. Under the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, this man went out of the pilot house, recovered the flag, and tied it to the stump of the main signal staff, the highest staff remaining, being assisted by Pilot John H. Ferrell.

English, Thomas; signal quartermaster on board of the United States steamship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and in January, 1865. Medal, notebook, and letters returned at his death.

Farley, William; boatswain's mate on board of the United States steamship Marblehead, in the engagement with the rebel batteries on Stone River, Dec. 25, 1863; distinguished for extraordinary energy and heroism in discharging his duties as first Captain of nine-inch gun, setting a noble example of courage and devotion.

Florence, Charles; medal returned to department by his commanding officer.

Garrison, James R.; coal heaver on board of the United States steamship Hartford in the engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. He had one of his great toes shot off, but without leaving his station at the shellwhip, bound up the wound, and remained at work until again severely wounded.

For Cool Behavior Under Fire.

Gardner, William; seaman on board of the United States steamship Oneida; behaved so coolly under fire as to draw the particular attention of the executive officer of the vessel.

Gehigan, Thomas; withheld for misconduct.

Giddings, Charles; seaman of the United States steamship Plymouth; for heroic conduct in trying to save the life of one of the crew of that ship, who had fallen overboard from aloft, New York, July 26, 1876. Medal returned; deserted.

Graham, Robert; landsman on board of the United States steamship Tacony; at the capture of Plymouth, Oct. 31, 1864, he landed and spiked a loaded nine-inch gun under a sharp fire of musketry.

Griffiths, John; Captain of forecastle, belonging to the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; was one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry. This boat's crew was represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet, Jan. 15, 1865.

Griswold, Luke M.; was one of the crew of the first cutter, United States steamship Rhode Island, on the night of Dec. 30, 1862, which was engaged in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the Monitor. The crew had saved quite a number, and owing to their gallantry and zeal in the desire to save others, they became separated from the Rhode Island and were adrift for several hours.

Haffee, Edmund; quarter gunner on board of the United States ship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

Tried to Save an Officer.

Harding, Thomas; Captain of forecastle on board of the United States ship Dacotah, on the occasion of the destruction of the blockade runner Pevensey, near Beaufort, N. C., June 9, 1864. "Learning that one of the officers in the boat, which was in danger of being and subsequently was swamped, could not swim, Harding remarked to him: 'If we are swamped, Sir, I shall carry you to the beach, or I will never go there myself.' He did not succeed in carrying out his promise, but made desperate efforts to do so, while others thought of themselves only. Such conduct is worthy of appreciation and admiration—a sailor risking his own life to save that of an officer." Promoted to acting master's mate.

Harcourt, Thomas; ordinary seaman on board of the United States ship Minnesota; especially commended for bravery in the assault on Fort Fisher, remaining at the front near the fort when the panic carried the mass away.

Hays, John; coxswain on board the United States ship Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. "Exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

Hayes, Thomas; coxswain on board of the United States ship Richmond, Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1861; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of No. 1 gun in the action; was on board the Brooklyn in the actions between Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the ironclads and gunboats below New Orleans; with the Chalmette batteries; batteries below Vicksburg Aug. 5, 1861.

Hollat, George; third-class boy on board of the United States ship Varuna in the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip April 24, 1862; mentioned as deserving of "great praise." Deserted.

One of a Powder Boat's Crew.

Hinnegan, William; second-class fireman on board the United States ship Agawam; one of the crew of the powder boat which was exploded near Fort Fisher Dec. 23, 1864, for which service he volunteered. Returned to department.

Higgins, William; United States ship Plymouth; deserted.

Hill, John; chief quarter gunner on board of the United States ship Kansas; displayed great coolness and self-possession at the time Commander A. F. Crosman and others were drowned near Greytown, Nicaragua, April 12, 1872, and by extraordinary heroism and personal exertion prevented greater loss of life.

Horton, Lewis A.; seaman; was one of the crew of the first cutter of the United States ship Rhode Island on the night of Dec. 30, 1862, which was engaged in saving the lives of officers and crew of the Monitor. They had saved a number, and it was owing to their gallantry and zeal in the desire to save others that they became separated from the Rhode Island, and were adrift for some hours.

Huskey, Michael; fireman on board of the United States ship Carondelet, Deer Creek expedition, March, 1863; gallantry in volunteering to aid in the rescue of the tug Ivy under fire of the enemy, and for general meritorious conduct.

Jackson, John; United States steamship Pontoosuc; reported as having deserted from the receiving ship Ohio at Boston.

James, John H.; Captain of top on board of the United States steamship Richmond; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun in the action in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864; he came off the sick list at the beginning of the action, went to his quarters, and fought his gun well during the entire action.

Stood Fast at the Wheel.

Jones, John E.; Quartermaster on board of the United States steamship Oneida; stationed at the wheel; was wounded. After the wheel ropes were shot away he went on the poop to assist at the signals, and remained there until ordered to reeve new wheel ropes.

Jones, William; Captain of top on board of the United States steamship Richmond; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun in the action in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864. Was on board the Cumberland when sunk by the Merrimac at Newport News.

Kelly, John; second-class fireman on board of the United States steamship Ceres in the fight near Hamilton, up the Roanoke River, July 9, 1862; spoken of for "good conduct and soul bravery."

Kendrick, Thomas; coxswain on board of the United States steamship Oneida; a volunteer from the Bienville; attracted the particular attention of the executive officer of the Oneida by his excellent conduct.

King, Hugh; ordinary seaman on board of the United States steamship Iroquois; jumped overboard in the Delaware River Sept. 7, 1871, and saved one of the crew of that vessel from drowning.

Lafferty, (or Laverty,) John; first-class fireman; for hauling the fires from under the boilers, the stop valve chamber having been ruptured, of the United States steamship Alaska at Callao Bay, Peru, Sept. 14, 1881.

Lann, John S.; landsman on board the United States steamship Magnolia; was of the howitzer corps co-operating with the army in the military and naval expedition to Saint Marks, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865, and was commended for coolness and determination under fire, remarkable efforts in assisting to transport gun, and for remaining by his gun throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to the service.

Was Brave Before Fort Fisher.

Lear, Nicholas; Quartermaster on board of the United States steamship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

Lee, James H.; seaman on board of the United States steamship Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864; "exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

Lucas, Frank; powder boat; reported deserted by Commodore Rhind April 3, 1865.

Machon, James; boy, United States steamship Brooklyn; in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864, conspicuous for bravery, performing his duty in the powder division at a point where the ship was riddled very much, and in the immediate vicinity of the shell whips which were twice cleared of men by bursting shells.

Mack, John; seaman on board the United States ship Hendrick Hudson; was one of the men of a howitzer's crew co-operating with the army in the military and naval expedition to St. Mark's, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865, and was commended for coolness and determination under fire, remarkable efforts to assist in transporting gun, and for remaining by gun throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to the service.

Reward for a Coal Heaver.

Madden, William; coal heaver on board of the United States ship Brooklyn in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864; conspicuous for bravery, performing his duty in the powder division at a point where the ship was riddled very much, and in the immediate vicinity of the shell-whips, which were twice cleared of men by bursting shells.

Martin, John; United States ship Galena; deserted at Norfolk, as reported Aug. 3, 1865.

Martin, William; seaman; Captain of a gun on board of the United States ship Varuna in the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip April 24, 1862; mentioned as having done his "duty through the thickest of the fight, with great coolness and danger to the enemy."

McCullock, Adam; seaman on board of the United States ship Lackawanna; being wounded, would not leave his quarters, although ordered to do so, but remained until the action was over.

Melville, Charles; ordinary seaman on board of the United States ship Hartford in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864. "This man (loader of a gun) was severely wounded by a piece of shell. He was taken below, but would not remain there; and, although scarcely able to stand, performed his duty until the end of the action."

Mifflin, James; landsman on board of the United States ship Brooklyn in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864; conspicuous for bravery, performing his duty in the powder division, at a point where the ship was riddled very much, and in the immediate vicinity of the shell-whips, which were twice cleared of men by bursting shells.

Miller, Hugh; boatswain's mate; for jumping overboard from the United States ship Quinnebaug, at Alexandria, Egypt, on the morning of Nov. 21, 1885, and assisting in saving a shipmate from drowning.

Moore, George; seaman; was one of the crew of the first cutter of the United States ship Rhode Island on the night of Dec. 30, 1862, which was engaged in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the Monitor. They had saved a number, and it was owing to their gallantry and zeal and desire to save others that they became separated from the Rhode Island and were adrift for some hours.

For Bravery in Mobile Bay.

Noble, John; landsman on board of the United States ship Metacomet; constituted one of the boat's crew which, in charge of Acting Ensign H. C. Neilds, United States Navy, went to the rescue of the officers and crew of the United States monitor Tecumseh when that vessel was sunk by a torpedo in passing the forts in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. This boat's crew, under their brave leader, went within a few hundred yards of one of the forts, under a fire which Admiral Farragut expressed as "one of the most galling" he ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of the crew of the Tecumseh. Their conduct elicited the admiration of friend and foe.

Noon, Thomas.

O'Connell, Thomas; coalheaver on board of the United States steamship Hartford, in the engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. "Although on the sick list and quite unwell, he went to his station at the shellwhip, where he remained until his right hand was shot away."

Ortega, John; seaman on board of the United States steamship Saratoga; meritorious conduct in action on two occasions; promoted to Acting Master's Mate.

Rescued the Gunner's Mate.

Osepins, Christian; seaman; for jumping overboard from the United States tug Fortune May 7, 1882, at Hampton Roads, Va., and rescuing from drowning James Walters, Gunner's Mate.

Pease, Joachim; seaman (colored) on board of the United States steamship Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama, off Cherbourg, France, June 18, 1864; "exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

Powers, John; United States steamship Plymouth.

Prance, George; Captain of the maintop on board of the United States steamship Ticonderoga, in the attacks on Fort Fisher Dec. 24 and 25, 1864, and Jan. 13, 14, and 15, 1865; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun.

Price, Edward; Coxswain on board of the United States steamship Brooklyn, in the engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864; great coolness and bravery under fire. His gun becoming disabled by the sponge breaking, leaving the head in the gun, he proceeded to clear it by pouring powder into the vent and blowing the spongehead out.

Province, George; ordinary seaman belonging to the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; was one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry. This boat's crew were represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet Jan. 15, 1865.

Pyne, George; seaman on board the United States steamship Magnolia; was one of a howitzer's crew that co-operated with the army in the military and naval expedition to St. Mark's, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865, and was commended for coolness and determination under fire, remarkable efforts in assiting to transport gun, and for remaining by his gun throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the service.

Reed, Charles; United States steamship Hendrik Hudson.

Robinson, Charles; United States steamship Galena; deserted.

Another Fort Fisher Hero.

Savage, Anzella; ordinary seaman on board the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; "commended for gallant behavior in the assault on Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; had a flagstaff shot away above his head, but seized the remainder of the staff and brought the colors safely off."

Schutt, George, or John; Coxswain on board of the United States steamship Hendrik Hudson: was one of the howitzer's crew co-operating with the army in the military and naval expedition to St. Mark's, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865, and was commended for coolness and determination under fire, remarkable efforts in assisting to transport gun, and for remaining by his gun throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the service.

Seanor, James; master-at-arms of the United States iron-clad Chickasaw; although his time was out, volunteered from the Vincennes for the battle of Mobile Bay, and was honorably mentioned by his commanding officer on the Chickasaw. Deserted from the United States steamship Guerriere June 6, 1869.

A Brave Private Marine.

Shivers, John; private marine on board of the United States steamship Minnesota; especially commended for bravery in the assault on Fort Fisher, remaining at the front near the Fort when the panic carried the mass away.

Smith, James; seaman on board of the United States steamship Kansas; displayed great coolness and self-possession at the time Commander A. F. Crosman and others were drowned near Greytown, Nicaragua, April 12, 1872, and by extraordinary heroism and personal exertion prevented greater loss of life.

Smith, John; second Captain of the top on board the United States steamship Richmond; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun in the action in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

Smith, Thomas; seaman on board of the United States steamship Magnolia; was one of a crew co-operating with the army in the expedition to Saint Mark's, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865; commended for coolness and determination under fire, remarkable efforts in assisting to transport gun, for remaining by his gun throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the service.

Smith, William; Quartermaster on board the United States steamship Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864; "exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

Stacy, William B.; seaman on board the United States steamship Rhode Island; while coaling ship in the harbor of Cape Haitien one of the crew of the Rhode Island fell overboard, and, notwithstanding he succeeded in catching a rope, had, from exhaustion, to relinquish his hold. Although the sea was running high at the time, Stacy, at the peril of his life, jumped overboard, secured the rope around his comrade, and thus saved him from drowning.

Stanley, William A., (E.;) shellman at No. 8 gun on board the United States steamship Hartford in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864; "was severely wounded, but refused to go below, and continued to perform his duties, until, at length, he became so weak from loss of blood as to be unable to stand."

Strahan, Robert; Captain of the top on board of the United States steamship Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864; "exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

One of the First to Enter Fort Fisher.

Swanson, John; seaman of the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; was one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry. This boat's crew were represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet, Jan. 15, 1865.

Swatton, Edward; seaman on board the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry; were represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet, Jan. 15, 1865.

Talbott, William; Captain of forecastle on board of the United States ship Louisville at the capture of Arkansas Post, Jan. 10 and 11, 1863; was conspicuous for ability and bravery as Captain of a nine-inch gun.

Tallentine, James; quarter gunner on board the United States ship Tacony. At the capture of Plymouth, Oct. 31, 1864, he landed and spiked a loaded nine-inch gun under a sharp fire of musketry.

Webster, Henry S.; landsman on board of the United States ship Susquehanna. During the assault on Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, remained on the field under fire with a wounded officer until aid could be obtained to bring him to the rear.

White, Joseph; coxswain on board of the United States ship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

Williams, Augustus; seaman on board of the United States ship Santiago de Cuba; "commended for gallant behavior in the assault on Fort Fisher, Jan. 15 and 16, 1865."

Unclaimed Ericsson Medals.

List of bronze "Ericsson" Medals, awarded to the members of the crew of the United States ship Baltimore by the King of Sweden on the occasion of the conveyance of the remains of John Ericsson to that country in 1893, now in the possession of the Navy Department awaiting claimants:

Allen, J. J., coalheaver; Anderson Charles, Quartermaster; Anderson, D. N., painter; Burkhart, H., coalheaver; Barbee, William A., landsman; Berneker, Ulrich J., Quartermaster; Birdsall, D. D., coalheaver; Brown, Warren, second-class fireman; Brown, Joseph, Quartermaster; Brown, J. G., coalheaver; Burke, M. J., landsman; Butts, Robert, wardroom, chief cook; Carson, T., seaman; Chase, J. A. F., landsman; Coyn, A., landsman; Cott, George H., coalheaver; Cook, J. W., landsman; Collins, W., coalheaver; Conway, P., coalheaver; Cray, William D., coalheaver; Cullin, W. F., Quartermaster; Dalstrom, Charles, seaman; Dayton, F. G., quarter gunner; Donaldson, A., first-class fireman; Downey, E., landsman; Ebert, R., landsman; Eshikawa, Masatara, steward; Freeze, John W., seaman; Friedrich, Herman, ordinary seaman; Furlong, James, water tender; Gallacher, Thomas, second-class fireman; Gorman, M. J., carpenter and caulker; Gustafson, John P., landsman; Hall, Thomas, seaman; Hayes, William, seaman; Hogan, George, coxswain; Holm, Adolph, seaman; Horgan, Michael, oiler; Houlihan, Michael, second-class fireman; Howard, Charles, landsman; Hurley, J. J., cabin cook; Hunt, J. H., seaman; Iriska, Sinjira, landsman; Jonbeck, Petere, first-class fireman; Kearns, Peter J., first-class fireman; Kenny, Thomas, seaman; Kinsey Frederick E., first class fireman; Kilbride, John, coal heaver; Kinkichi, F., wardroom officer's steward; Kondrup, J. J., ordinary seaman; Kobayashi, Edward, landsman; Lavery, James F., oiler; Lightfoot, W. H., landsman; Lucy, Patrick, coal heaver; Luftus, James, coal heaver; Mahoney, Peter, first class fireman; Maloney, John, landsman; Maramuchi, T., landsman; Masterson, P. F., first class fireman; McAdams, John, water tender; McGrath, Joseph, second class fireman; McCarrier, Samuel, coal heaver; McGuinness, Samuel, coal heaver; McWilliams, P., coal heaver; Mitchell, Samuel K., landsman; Mass, John, sailmaker's mate; Mori, Joseph, seaman; Neil, John, boatswain's mate; O'Brien, James, coal heaver; O'Donnell, Lawrence R., coal heaver; Olsen, Harry, seaman; Oshima, Joseph, steerage cook; O'Toole, John, quarter gunner; Oshimatsu, Okado, landsman; Peterson, Harry, seaman; Yama, Moto, landsman; Phillips, John J., first class fireman; Picknernell, Frank, machinist; Paulsen, William F., landsman; Price, George L., landsman; Quigley, Joseph, coal heaver; Quinlan, Thomas F., engineer's yeoman; Readdy, William, coal heaver; Riggin, C. W., boatswain's mate; Riddick, Henry W., second class fireman; Robertson, James, second class fireman; Rodgers, George W., first class fireman; Scott, Arthur, seaman; Shemelis, Adam, seaman; Shields, James, seaman; Sheridan, James, first class fireman; Shinjiro, Nagano, landsman; Spain, Andrew, machinist; Staples, William, bayman; Toner, John F., coal heaver; Turnbull, George, coal heaver; Turnbull, William, coal heaver; Tinney, James A., cabin cook; Watanabe, Sadjiro, landsman; Watanobay, Talo, landsman; Weishogel, Albert, coxswain; Welch, John F., oiler; Whannell, G. D., seaman gunner; Whipkey, Allen, armorer; Wilson, Robert, Quartermaster; Wilson, M. J., seaman; Wilkinson, William, blacksmith.

Apprentices.

Bechtle, J. J., apprentice, first class; Borstel, Frank, first class, apprentice; Briggs, William A., seaman, apprentice, second class; Butler, John, first class, apprentice; Burns, William K., first class, apprentice; Cass, Henry, first class, apprentice; Dang, H. J. S., first class, apprentice; Deleglise, Albert A., seaman, apprentice, second class; Dunn, Charles D., first class, apprentice; Holdsworth, W. R., seaman, apprentice, second class; Kenney, Joseph, first class, apprentice; Lillis, J. A., seaman, apprentice, second class; Nickerson, Horace J., first class, apprentice; Powell, R. T., first class, apprentice; Reynolds, W. H., second class, apprentice; Rogers, P. V., first class, apprentice; Schopp, Otto, bugler; Sheehan, J. A., first class, apprentice; Smith, F. H., seaman, apprentice, first class; Sterne, Nick, seaman, apprentice, second class; Taylor, J. R., first class, apprentice; White, William E., seaman, apprentice, first class; Williams, C. G., first class, apprentice; Wightman, James, seaman, apprentice, second class; Williams, T. H., seaman, apprentice, second class; Willis, C. C., first class, apprentice.

Hoboken Milk Dealers in Trouble.

Twenty grocerymen who sell milk in their stores will be called before Recorder McDonough in Hoboken this morning to answer charges brought by Health Inspector Granelli for their failure to procure milk licenses in accordance with the ordinance recently adopted by the Hoboken Board of Health. Inspector Granelli, who threatens to make a complaint against sixty other dealers, claims that the grocerymen refused to pay a two-dollar license fee and ignored the provisions of the ordinance. They will probably be given the option of paying the required fee, it being their first offense, or a twenty-five-dollar fine will be imposed. The Hoboken Milkmen's Association objected to the ordinance and recently decided to fight its validity in the courts. Counsel Horace L. Allen of the Health Board says the ordinance is legal, and has advised the board to enforce it.

Shipwrecked Crew Brought Here.

The Portuguese steamer Oevenum, which arrived yesterday from Oporto, brought nine of the crew of the American bark Serene, wrecked Dec. 31 at Leixoes, near Oporto. The Serene dragged her anchors during a heavy northwest gale and went ashore on the rocks. The crew landed with difficulty, saving only the clothes they wore. Capt. Dalling remained by the vessel to look after the owners' interests. The Serene sailed from Philadelphia Nov. 12 for Oporto with a full cargo of case oil. She was built at Baltimore in 1867, and was owned in New York, whence she hailed. She registered 532 tons.

A Schooner Reported Lost.

It was reported last night that the schooner Ida L. Hall, Capt. Gabrielsen, which arrived during the day from Savannah, met the schooner Jacob Reed, Capt. Stakes, in a sinking condition, took off her crew, and brought them to this port. The Reed sailed from Fernandina, on Jan. 28, for New York. The locality in which the reported rescue was effected and particulars could not be learned last night.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Central Union Delegates Condemn the Brush Board of Health Bill.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES DISLIKED

At Mrs. Charlotte Smith's Request the Eagan Bill Is Indorsed—New Bedford Strikers Will Receive $250 from the Union.

Delegate James P. Archibald of the paperhangers, yesterday, at the Central Labor Union meeting, attacked Senator Brush's bill to cripple the Board of Health by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of antitoxin and vaccine virus. He said the bill was a vicious one, and was a direct blow at the praiseworthy and successful efforts of the Board of Health in keeping down the death rate.

"The Board of Health," continued Delegate Archibald, "has done splendid work by the use of antitoxin, and has prevented hundreds from falling victims to diphtheria. It is among the poor especially that so much good has been done, and the Board of Health has an excellent machinery for the distribution of these remedies."

The meeting thereupon passed a resolution condemning the bill, and ordered that copies of the resolution be sent to all the members of the Legislature.

Aid for the New Bedford Strikers.

Alfred Clarkson and Henry Poirier appeared as delegates from the New Bedford strikers to relate the woes of the strikers and to ask for assistance.

Delegate Clarkson, who is a spinner, gave a brief history of the causes that led up to the strike. All that the operatives had asked, he said, was to put off the reduction of prices for two or three months, but the employers refused.

"When the notice of 10 per cent. reduction was posted," Clarkson continued, "we asked the employers for a conference. The Mayor interested himself, and the State Board of Arbitration came on and held a secret conference with the employers in Masonic Hall. Later on we were told to send representatives. We did so, and our men asked that the reductions be deferred until March, when the coldest weather shall have passed. The Arbitration Commissioners said that our request was reasonable, but the employers positively refused to grant it."

Delegate Poirier spoke of the sufferings of the strikers, and made an appeal for aid. The meeting voted $100 for the strikers and gave their delegates credentials authorizing them to ask for subscriptions from affiliated unions. The Board of Walking Delegates, it was said, gave the strikers $150.

Delegate George Washington Jones of the clothing cutters, who is on the Labor Exchange Committee, handed in a bill for $24 for services rendered, and Delegate Hawkesworth of the Auditing Committee refused to honor it, saying that the money appropriated for the exchange was for the benefit of the unemployed, and not for committees.

"It is good to get such men off the committee," remarked Delegate Prince of the cigar packers. "If all did so, where would the Central Labor Union land?"

"I think that such men had better get out of the central body altogether," said another delegate.

"Oh, I believe that Delegate Jones is only joking," said Delegate Archibald.

Delegate Jones, however, angrily replied that he was not joking at all, but was very much in earnest.

The meeting refused to pay the bill, and then Delegate Jones gave notice that he would sue the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers introduced a resolution, which was passed, indorsing the bill in the Legislature providing that no printing or photo-engraving be done in penal institutions except what shall be required for penal and charitable institutions.

Will Visit the Mayor.

Delegate Prince said that the snow shovelers had been paid only $1.25 for ten hours' work, when the law authorized the payment to laborers of $2 for eight hours' work, and moved that a committee be appointed and sent to the Mayor and ask him to enforce the law.

The meeting appointed Delegates Prince, Farley, Livingston, Barry, and Johnson on the committee.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith asked for ten minutes' time, and said she wanted to enlist the sympathy of the Central Labor Union in a crusade against Chinese laundries. She wanted the delegates to boycott these laundries, and to support Assemblyman Eagan's bill, requiring Chinamen to give checks and make out bills in English.

Then she went on to say: "These Chinamen are driving white women out of work. It is very well to say that women should marry and have husbands to support them, but the men won't marry nowadays."

The meeting indorsed Assemblyman Eagan's bill.

REPORTERS ARE BOYCOTTED.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union Takes Drastic Action.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union was yesterday very much exercised over the reports that were published about its last week's meeting. Some delegates were of the opinion that the reporters had hidden themselves in some closet and overheard what had been said, and one excited delegate declared he was sure there was some traitor in the camp who gave out the secrets of the body. Such a man was an arch enemy of labor.

"Who is the traitor?" asked a dozen voices.

The delegate looked hard at several of his colleagues, as though he read their inmost thoughts. These men felt aggrieved and angered at the supposed suspicion, and began asking, "Is it I?"

The delegate refused to answer questions, and so a coolness sprang up between him and them.

Then another delegate suggested that a labor paper be started to publish the proceedings of the Central Labor Union, which would be withheld from the regular reporters for all time.

"Let us also establish a labor exchange in true Western style," said another delegate.

No action was taken in regard to establishing any labor paper, but it was decided to persist in boycotting reporters, and a committee was appointed to find out how the news leaked out. Another committee was also appointed to ask Mayor Van Wyck to see that only union men be employed on public works. A third committee was sent to Albany to ask for the repeal of the conspiracy law.

Typographical Union No. 6.

Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday at Clarendon Hall and nominated its President, Samuel B. Donnelly, for President of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Donnelly is popular among printers, and has already been nominated for that office by the Typographical Union of Chicago and in other cities. All nominations must be sent to the International Secretary by March 8.

LABOR CONVENTION CALLED.

Will Meet in St. Louis May 2 to Consider Various Matters of Interest to Workingmen.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—A call for the "First Regular Annual United Labor and Labor Reform Convention," to be held in St. Louis May 2, has been issued by a committee acting under authority conferred on it by the United Labor Convention held in Chicago last September.

The call is signed by M. P. Garrick, United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania; Sheridan Webster, Social Democracy of St. Louis; William Brandt and E. M. Bannisser, Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity; Mrs. Mary Jones, Knights of Labor; John F. Walters, Single Tax Club, Chicago, Ill.; William Mailly, Secretary Central Labor Federation, Nashville, Tenn.; G. F. Stephens, Single Tax Society, Philadelphia, and Dan McDonald, Trades and Labor Assembly, Butte, Mon.

The convention is called for the following purposes:

First—To consider and adopt measures to secure closer union between all advocates of labor reform.

Second—To adopt an efficient system of resisting the encroachment of the judiciary upon the liberties of the people and to abolish government by injunction.

Third—To unite efforts in support of every movement for the betterment of industrial conditions not inconsistent with each other.

Fourth—To consider the political situation in relation to the interests of the producers and to take any necessary action thereon.

Fifth—To establish closer and more sympathetic relations between the supporters of isolated attempts at self-help by co-operative colonies and industries.

Sixth—To impress upon the American people the pre-eminent importance of the system of direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate, and proportional representation, as the only means of restoring the liberties of the people and as the only issue whereby all reform elements can be cemented into hearty political union without compromise of principles.

The basis of representation in the convention will be one delegate from each bona fide local organization in actual existence which has for one of its fundamental objects the promotion of industrial and social reform.

A PRIEST ON TRADES UNIONS.

Father Sigl Refuses to Interfere in a Labor Dispute.

Father Sigl of St. Alphonsus's Crurch, in West Broadway, near Canal Street, does not believe in the methods of trades unions. The church is being painted and decorated, and a strike was ordered there on Saturday against non-union men, who had been brought from Boston. A committee from the Painters' Union called on Father Sigl and asked him to use his influence with the contractors to have the non-union men discharged and their own men employed.

The clergyman told them that he did not like to assume the responsibility for taking work from one set of workmen who were entitled to it as well as those who wanted it, and giving it to another set. He did not care for trades unions or their methods, and would not interfere.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Two Men in a West Street Hotel Found by the Clerk—One Dead.

Thomas Cleary, thirty-eight years old, and William Gafney, thirty-five years old, longshoremen, with no permanent place of residence, were found suffering from the effects of escaping gas on the top floor of a hotel conducted by Michael McCourt at 302 West Street, yesterday morning. Cleary died soon after being discovered, and Gafney was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in a precarious condition.

The two men, much under the influence of liquor, registered at the hotel about 3 o'clock in the morning, and were shown to a small room with two beds in it. There is a gas radiator in the room, and, apparently, the occupants of the apartment did not know how to use it, for the stopcock was wide open, and gas was escaping in volumes when they were found later in the morning by the clerk, who went through the building to put out the lights.

They were dragged out into the hall for more air, and an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was summoned. When it arrived the surgeon declared that Cleary was dead. He took Gafney to the hospital, but gave little hope that he would recover.

A brother of Cleary lives at 16 Clarkson Street, but he is too poor to bury the body.

LEATHER FACTORY BURNED.

Howard, Spellman & Co. of Boston Suffer a $75,000 Loss in Brooklyn.

The glazed kid factory of Howard, Spellman & Co., at 82 to 86 Russell Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, involving a loss of at least $75,000. The office of the company is in South Street, Boston. The factory was a three-story and basement frame structure, and employed 100 men.

Herman Miller, who lives in a house opposite the factory, discovered the fire. On the arrival of the firemen the entire factory was in flames. A fear that the fire would reach the frame tenement house near by caused a second alarm to be turned in. After an hour's work the fire was under control.

Mr. Howard, the senior member of the firm, was on his way to the factory when the fire broke out. He is the resident manager and could not tell what caused the fire. He said that 100 dozen skins were manufactured each day, and that the machinery alone was worth $50,000. All of this was destroyed. The owner of the building, Jacob Lemhardt, placed his loss at $4,500.

PLUCKY BOY'S BRIEF CAREER.

Struggle to Win His Way in This City Too Hard for Willie Crawford.

Willie Crawford, eighteen years old, a well-known and very popular character at the Newsboys' Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, died a few days ago at his parents' home in Goldsboro, N. C., after a short illness.

Two years ago Willie left a good home to come to this city and shift for himself. His money soon gave out, but his pluck did not, and he sought a bed in the Newsboys' Lodging House. Superintendent Rudolph Heig took a great interest in the boy, who was soon earning his way as a newsboy. About a year ago he won a prize in a spelling contest in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms and paid $5 to learn bookkeeping in the school of that institution, but was unable to find employment at that.

Willie had saved about $40 by living on 25 cents a week, but his health had suffered in consequence, and two weeks ago he became ill. He declined to take Mr. Heig's advice as to medical treatment and decided to go home. Yesterday Mr. Heig received the news of his death from the boy's parents.

North Atlantic Squadron.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 6.—Ships connected with the North Atlantic squadron have displayed considerable activity during the last few hours. The cruiser Marblehead put out from port to-day and joined the fleet. The Nashville, which left here Thursday fully supplied with coal and ammunition, has returned to the harbor. The torpedo vessels have returned, and the Cushing and Ericsson are in port. The supply boats during the past week have transported large quantities of provisions to the fleet.

Missouri Man Kills His Creditors.

PRINCETON, Mo., Feb. 6.—The murder at Mercer of Andrew Alley and the fatal wounding of his cousin, Joe Alley, by Peter Kindred has caused much excitement and some talk of lynching. The murderer is in jail, heavily guarded, and it is believed the law will be allowed to take its course. The trouble arose over a note that Kindred owed the Alley boys and which was long past due.

Fast Run to Buffalo.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Erie Road ran a special newspaper train from New York to Buffalo to-day. The train made the run of 88 miles from Jersey City to Port Jervis in 89 minutes and from Susquehanna to Elmira, 56 miles, in 85 minutes, including two stops. For several stretches the train covered four miles in three minutes. Railroad men say the record from New York to Buffalo was beaten.

New Brunswick Man Disappears.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 6.—Dr. J. C. Condict, a dentist of 363 George Street, this city, mysteriously disappeared Saturday afternoon and no trace of him has been obtained. He had no domestic troubles and no bad habits; had money in the bank, owed no bills, and did a good business. He is thirty years of age. It is feared he is temporarily deranged through overwork. He has a wife and one child.

Ithaca Boy Kills Himself.

ITHACA, Feb. 6.—Carlton B. Perry, nineteen years of age, son of W. H. Perry, a contractor of this city, committed suicide this afternoon at his father's home by shooting himself. Perry had been ill, and on several occasions previous to this had attempted to end his life with poison.

Suicide at Milford, N. H.

MILFORD, N. H., Feb. 6.—Mrs. A. Bruce Hutchinson, wife of a prominent citizen of this town, committed suicide by drowning in the Souhegan River to-day.

LABOR AND THE CHURCH

Father Ducey's Lecture at the Joint Bi-Monthly Conference of Christian Workingmen in Amity Hall.

OPPRESSION OF THE WEALTHY

Trusts and Capitalists Denounced—Methods of Many Charitable Institutions Opposed to the Teaching of Christ's Religion.

The Rev. Father Ducey delivered an address yesterday afternoon on "Labor and the Church," at the joint bi-monthly conference of the Catholic Workingmen's Club, the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interest of Labor, and the Christian Workingmen's Institute, in Amity Hall, at 312 West Fifty-fourth Street. There was a large attendance of both Protestants and Roman Catholics, and when Father Ducey entered the hall and was introduced by the President, the Rev. Leighton Williams, he was greeted with much applause by all present.

Father Ducey opened the meeting with an invocation and the recitation of the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer, in which the assembly joined. Then he selected for the text of his discourse the parable of the householder who sent unemployed men to work in his vineyard at all hours of the day and paid them all alike.

The people listened very attentively to all that was said, and were evidently thoroughly in accord with the speaker. They applauded when he made telling remarks and occasionally laughed, when he made a humorous point.

Father Ducey defined what he understood as the true religion of Jesus Christ and declared that the charity it taught had nothing in common with the formal organized charitable institutions that pile up statistical tables and make minute investigations into the present and past of the poor who apply for assistance. The religion of Jesus Christ, he said, was not merely a philosophical abstraction, but a devotion and a sacrifice of self to humanity's rights and interests.

Capitalists and trusts received sharp condemnation from Father Ducey. He said he did not believe in destructive Socialism, but he did believe in the Christian Socialism that developed and elevated all mankind. The rich man who gave to the church was not performing any act of charity. Although unjust manufacturers and other capitalists might try to bribe the Church as they do Legislatures, they could not bribe or cheat God. It was the duty of the clergy everywhere to warn unjust capitalists of the fearful accounting they will have to make to God of the wrongs they commit against those who are dependent upon them.

The speaker regretted that so many priests neglected to preach the true doctrines of Christian justice to their wealthy parishioners, but in this connection he recalled a former remark made by him that if a clergyman were to throw a brick of truth into the Church he would be told the next day to desist or get out.

Adverting to the action of the householder in the text who paid all the workmen the same price whether they had worked all day or one hour, the speaker remarked: "Imagine a modern capitalist paying a man a day's wage for one hour's work!"

The hearers laughed heartily at this, and Father Ducey continued:

"What they did do was to raise the price of coal 15 cents a ton as soon as the cold wave came. The rich have plenty of coal in their cellars. It is the poor who will have to pay for the advance. I suppose the rich man's Lord's Prayer is something like this: 'My kingdom has come on earth. Thy will be done in heaven and my will here. Give me all the income I want. Forgive me all my debts and violence against humanity in foreclosures against my debtors. Deliver us from all isms that destroy our power to oppress humanity. For mine is the kingdom here and thine the glory forever up there.'"

The speaker did not think the industrial question would be settled by this generation, but by the next in the coming century. He hoped that the clergy would see the necessity for taking an active interest in the developments that are in progress in the field of labor, and he hoped that the material element among workingmen would not drive out the spiritual element. If this were done, they might try to secure liberty by bloodshed and oppression. He instanced the Revolution in France, where Catholicism was the dominant power. The people confounded the clergy with the others, and the blood of priests and Bishops and of nobles was shed.

The clergy and Church in this country were getting into disfavor with workingmen, who, however, had great respect and reverence for Jesus Christ. To gain the respect of the workingmen the clergy must point out the evils that exist. In Germany the Catholic clergy and aristocracy, with the advanced thinkers, were already taking a deep interest in the affairs of the poor peasants and workingmen, and regarded the peasants as brethren.

The Catholic authorities had sent to the Bishops and other high officials asking for their opinions as to the best mode of procedure in the present state of affairs. Very good answers were returned, but Father Ducey would advise the clergy to throw themselves in with the people for their rights against oppression and injustice.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Evidence that the Accused Officer Followed an Established Rule.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 6.—The defense in the trial by court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Army, had an opportunity yesterday to get in some documentary evidence in favor of the accused. It was shown from official records that when Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was in charge of this district advertisements for bids were published only from ten to twenty days before the bids were opened. This seems to counteract the point made by the prosecution that Capt. Carter advertised less than thirty days for the purpose of aiding in shutting out other contractors than the Atlantic Contracting Company.

It was also shown that former officers had sent out only one copy of specifications to contractors, which was the rule followed by Capt. Carter.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Paris, from Southampton, were Capt. and Mrs. J. Boardman Cann, A. Duncan, L. Gerald Freedman, E. L. Judkins, William C. Meallo, G. T. Newhall, Dr. E. A. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wright.

On the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were F. W. Ambler, Basil W. Bainbridge Bell, Walter Dickinson, Lieut. Col. G. A. Drolet, Robert Dunlap, William Farrell, Maurice Grau, Capt. F. D. Herriman, William B. Kaupe, Col. W. H. Mackinnon, William Barry Owen, Sir Weetman Pearson, M. P.; Richard C. Perkins, Arthur Slingsby, Charles A. Smith, A. D. Strauss, John Drury Tallant, Robert S. Williamson, and George Woodhouse.

Alleged Gamblers Arrested.

An alleged gambling room conducted by Henry Blum of 152 Lynch Street, Brooklyn, on the third floor of the Irving Hall Building, at Broadway and Hewes Street, was raided early yesterday morning by a platoon of police from the Bedford Avenue Station, headed by Capt. Short. Besides Blum, twenty-six men were captured. The paraphernalia was also taken to the police station. The prisoners were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court and remanded until to-day.

Fell from the Maintopsail Yard.

John York, a seaman on the British ship Lena, which is lying off Stapleton, fell from the maintopsail yard while bending the sail yesterday afternoon. He dropped upon one of the lifeboats, which was turned keel upward, and smashed through it to the deck; but although severely bruised, no bones were broken, and during the afternoon he resumed his duties.

A Nevada Sheriff Indicted.

CARSON, Nevada, Feb. 6.—Sheriff Brocklis of Douglas County, where the lynching of Adam Uber recently occurred, has been indicted for willful neglect of duty in not taking steps to prevent the illegal execution. His trial has been set for Feb. 18. A similar charge against the County Commissioners was ignored.

The New York Times.

"All the News—That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Uptown.....1,368 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Charbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mains: Sarrasbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$10.00
Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Month.....$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month.....70
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Martha—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—In Gay New York—8:00.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Innisearra—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Hans Huckebein—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Barber of Seville—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MAKE COMMON CAUSE WITH ENGLAND.

How far ought we to go in supporting England's demand for open ports in China?

The true measure of the energy of our protest and of the extent of our co-operation with England is not the worth to us of the immediate interests involved. Our present trade with Talienwan may be but a fraction of our entire Chinese trade of twenty millions. And that total of twenty millions is but the small beginning of our trade with China, which is destined to increase wonderfully in volume and to become a source of great profit in the period of rapid expansion in foreign commerce upon which we are tardily entering. The interest imperiled is not our trade with one Chinese port, nor yet our present trade with all Chinese ports, but the right to all that trade with its future increase. For it cannot be denied that if we permit one port to be closed to our ships by an agreement between China and Russia we leave the way wide open for other agreements conferring exclusive port privileges upon Germany and France which would shut us out altogether from the Chinese trade, and this immense disaster to our commerce, if we now stand by silent and assenting, we should be practically powerless to avert.

The measure of our interest, then, is the growth to us during indefinite future time of the right of export and import trade with the Chinese people. We might make the proposition still broader. In view of the possibility that these new European ambitions may at any moment set up fresh spheres of influence and assert exclusive trade privileges in other parts of the world, notably in Africa, we are justified in saying that the foundation principle of commerce, the right of a nation's ships to trade in the ports of other friendly nations, is diminished and sensibly put in jeopardy by the startling pretensions of Russia in the Far East.

Clearly foreseeing the nature and extent of the impending injury, the Government of the United States would show itself indifferent to the interests of its people if it did not employ serious measures of protection. We must understand that this is peculiarly a question of to-day, to be judged and determined by the interests and the policies of to-day, not by the light which safely guided the foot-steps of the fathers through the narrower domain of our National policy a century ago. "Europe," said WASHINGTON in those familiar words that have so often served to cool our ardor for unbecoming adventures, "has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns." This wise admonition is by its own terms not applicable to European interests that are equally American, nor to controversies provoked by causes that are of intimate and large concern to us. The interests we have and the interest England declared in China are identical. We want no territory there. She disclaims the intention to take any. We have no thought of restricting the commercial privileges of Russia and Germany in that part of the world, nor has she. But when England declared her position to be that of insisting that the ports of China must be open to her trade and the trade of all the world she declared our position also. If there was, then, any delay at Washington in making known to her our full indorsement of her declaration and our willingness to make common cause for the protection of a common interest, then the Government showed itself something slower than it should have been to seize a precious opportunity to assert the rights of American commerce and defend its field from hostile encroachment.

Has that opportunity been lost? We cannot deny that the reported withdrawal of England's demand that Russia abandon her pretension to exclusive rights has caused uneasiness here as well as in England, where, indeed, the feeling is something more than uneasiness. Of course, we are not admitted to a full understanding of the game. Lord SALISBURY may have made a concession of the point which most concerns us in order to gain a point which he thought to be of greater concern to England. The angry and almost violent protests of the English press and people have no doubt caused him some misgivings already. Assuming that he has assented to Russia's plans, which is not yet by any means a matter of certainty, he may become convinced that he has made a grave mistake. It is possible he will try to correct it, and in that attempt he ought to have the full support of the United States.

Our National prosperity and the industrial and commercial rank we are to hold at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century depend upon the growth of our foreign trade. In that direction chiefly have we freedom for rapid expansion and the opportunity to become immensely more wealthy and more powerful. English trade has shaped and dominated England's foreign policy ever since, with the fall of the STUARTS, national interests took precedence over dynastic interests. The extension of our commerce must now become and continue to be the chief aim of our National policy at home and abroad. This necessity makes our foreign relations a matter of broader concern than they were in the decades when we were felling forests and making homes. It demands of us the courage to assert and the firmness to maintain our commercial rights. Especially must we be alert to perceive and resist designs that, if accomplished, would narrow our trade domain. By a weak tolerance of minor depredations we may sacrifice great principles.

The two greatest commercial nations of the globe cannot let themselves be bullied out of their right to do business and make progress by a pair of young rulers whose chief ambition it is to force the world back to the conditions of four hundred years ago.

"THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK."

We give in full this morning a most interesting and informing statement prepared by Mr. JOHN W. AMBROSE of this city regarding the harbor and the commerce of New York. He has, as is well known to his fellow-citizens, devoted much time and labor to convincing Congress that the best interests of the whole country will be served by making its chief harbor adequate to the enormous trade which passes in and out of it. In the course of his work in this direction he was confronted by the amazing statement from the Chairman of a committee that $4.50 of every $5 expended by the United States on rivers and harbors had been spent on the harbor of New York. Mr. AMBROSE not having the data at hand to refute this statement had to content himself with an emphatic expression of his belief that it was wholly mistaken, and then proceed to make an exhaustive study of the history of the matter. The results of this study we lay before our readers this morning.

The most striking facts are to be found in the following little table, which we make up from Mr. AMBROSE'S figures:

EXPENDITURES FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Total, 1790-1896	$296,463,633
For New York Harbor	2,252,500

IMPORT DUTIES COLLECTED.

Total, forty-one years	$6,250,000,000
From New York	4,297,000,000
New York's share in expenditures	.0076
New York's share in receipts	.67

Or, to put it in a different form, had New York turned into the Treasury an amount only proportioned to what has been expended on New York the returns from this port would have been but $47,500,000 instead of $4,297,000,000. Had New York's share in the expenditures on rivers and harbors been in proportion to the revenues collected here she would have had over $201,000,000 instead of $2,252,500. Of course no one would claim that any such expenditure would be justified or should be asked, but it remains true that the claim for the amount that is really needed is enormously stronger than has ever been recognized by Congress.

The figures we have taken from Mr. AMBROSE'S statement relate exclusively to the harbor of New York. He explains very clearly exactly what this is, and how it does not include the passage of Hell Gate or the Harlem River, on which considerable money has been expended. Interesting as these improvements of navigation are, they have no important relation to the great harbor through which the foreign commerce of the city must pass. It is this latter which requires the utmost care of the Federal Government. We rely still on the import duties for a large share of our revenues, and must continue to do so for a long time. But quite apart from the question of immediate revenue from imports there is involved a far wider and more important general interest, that of the trade of the country and the prosperity it spreads throughout the entire land. A very small portion of the enormous imports at this port find their market here. For consumption or manufacture they are spread throughout the Union. A still smaller proportion of the exports comes from New York or its immediate neighborhood. Both the outward and inward trade are the trade of the whole Nation, and it is the interest of the whole Nation that is served by putting the harbor in the best possible condition to carry on that trade rapidly, easily, and at the least possible cost.

OPEN THE DOORS.

The Senate is making itself more and more ridiculous, if that be possible, by its refusal to allow open debate on the Hawaiian treaty.

The talk that is made behind closed doors gets into the papers, though not a word of the long reports sent over the country but involves "contempt of the Senate," an offense for which that body has frequently asserted its authority to punish with severity. Every word so printed is necessarily either false, and therefore offensive, or true and a betrayal of the sworn secrecy of the Senate by some Senator or employé. In either case the Senate does nothing. But when Senators desire to make their speeches in open Senate, and so have them go into The Record, and into the newspapers, and become useful for enlightening public opinion, the majority refuse. They persist in thinking that with their heads in the sand of secrecy no part of their ludicrous make-up is visible.

What makes the matter more absurd is that the treaty cannot get the necessary two-thirds vote, and if the miserable scheme of annexation is to go through it must be by resolution. When that is taken up there can be no limit to debate, and it is quite within the power of a few determined and skilful Senators to prevent any action upon it at the present session. It is, indeed, suggested that the desperate annexationists hope to get their plan adopted as an amendment to an appropriation bill. This is so clearly a violation of the rules of the Senate that Vice President HOBART would in decency be forced so to declare it and to compel the Senate openly to change its own rules before it could be adopted. But, even so, such an amendment would equally be a violation of the rules of the House. Mr. REED, we hope, would have no hesitation in enforcing these rules. He would act on his sound and brilliant summing up of the whole Hawaiian business: "Empire can wait."

SENATOR LINDSAY "FROM KENTUCKY."

"Senator from Kentucky, but for the United States," that is what Mr. LINDSAY says that he is.

He denies the right of the Legislature of his State to make a request for his resignation; denies that he misrepresents the majority of the people of the State; points out that, when his views were as well known as they now are, through his action in 1893, he was re-elected without opposition in his party, and declares that he will at all times do what he thinks to be his duty toward the whole country.

This is sound, sensible, and brave. It is a pity that, having made up his mind to declare his independence in so clear and honorable form, he should have made so poor a use of his independence. His vote for the Teller resolution is, on the principles that he lays down in his admirable little speech, wholly incomprehensible, for it was a vote at once for the payment of the bonds in depreciated silver, and for the coinage of such silver. It is the hesitation and vacillation shown by the sound-money Democrats, from time to time, in such matters as these that give the silver factionists all the encouragement they get.

AN ARCHITECT'S EDUCATION.

It is a curious and interesting article that Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS has in the current number of The Atlantic Monthly, and we should very much like to know the view taken of it by his fellow-architects and artists.

So far as the article deals with the specific calling of the architect we, of course, are not competent to judge of it. We can appreciate the aims the writer sets for the student, but whether the means by which he would have him pursue them are indeed the best, and whether in thus pursuing them he is covering as much of the necessary ground of preparation as he ought, are questions for expert opinion. What strikes us, however, as especially interesting and wholesome in Mr. STURGIS'S advice to his young friends is that it is addressed directly and forcibly to the value and the need of their learning to do something. Whatever else architecture may be as the result of Mr. STURGIS'S proposed methods, it will not be merely a matter of memory, either of what the books can give or of the traditions of the school in which it is learned. The three things that he insists that the student shall master are building, drawing in free hand, and modeling in wax or clay. We cannot here give an abstract of what the writer has to say of the building with which the student should be made familiar both in instruction and, within reasonable limits, in actual practice. It is "the how and why of simple every-day building, such as has been practiced for centuries, is adapted to all those materials which his own country furnishes, and is according to all those processes which his countrymen recognize." In the same way he should learn his drawing, not necessarily with the completeness or refinement the artist requires, but with the thoroughness only to be acquired by constant, long-continued, and varied practice. The object is twofold: first, to train his own imagination so that he can really see the actual form and proportions of the building or of its parts as he conceives them, and, second, so that he can convey what he wishes by drawing. The modeling is a more complete method of doing the same thing as well as a means of doing some things that cannot be done by drawing.

No one who knows Mr. STURGIS and the aesthetic gospel that he has preached for these many years will suspect him of stopping at this degree of training for his architect. But, he says, "All else is a part of his higher education, of his training as a man rather than as an architect." And he follows this statement with a stinging condemnation of architecture as it is practiced which will, no doubt, arouse discussion and criticism enough to satisfy even the writer, who is not exactly greedy of indorsement and might, we suspect, fear that he had gone hopelessly wrong if he found too many of his fellow-mortals agreeing with him. That is "another story," however. We have called attention to the article and indicated its substance because it is extremely interesting not to those only who are studying architecture or intend to study it, but to all who are interested in the buildings around them and the men who make them. It is a sign also of the change which has spread more or less throughout the preparation for the professions of late years, and which demands in the study of each the development, as far as may be, of all the faculties that can be made useful, and of their development through actual activity. Theory will never go out of fashion so long as there are facts to generalize about, and it is of prime importance that theory shall be based solidly on the strongest and broadest and best-adjusted foundation of accurate and familiar knowledge. It is to this basis that actual work with the hands and the eyes contributes.

Nothing is more adapted to excite unfeeling mirth than the attitude of our leading legislators upon the exclusion by Prussia of American imports. Mr. DINGLEY'S indignation is almost too great for utterance as he observes that the exclusion of our horses is "in line" with the exclusion of our fruit. One member of the House thinks that the State Department should insist that Prussia stop trading with us "in a straightforward way" if at all, instead of by "attacking our products on sanitary grounds," thereby laying upon the State Department an extremely difficult task. Another member suggests that we might retaliate on German wines and German sugar. All these statesmen show signs of pain that Prussia should be pursuing in regard to American products the policy of exclusion which they have been enforcing against Prussian products. It is familiar knowledge that it makes a great difference whose ox is gored, but the prudent protectionist can at least maintain silence when it is shown to him that his rule can work both ways.

The custom of printing speeches in the House has some odd results. On Jan. 31 the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER of this city arose to discuss the Teller resolution. He said: "Owing to the limited time at my disposal it will be impossible for me to discuss the important question now before the House to the extent that I should like to, and hence I shall have to be brief and to the point." Then follow in The Record five pages of the report of his speech, about 12,000 words, or substantially one full page of THE TIMES of closely printed type. There is no sign in The Record that a single word of this was unspoken, though, had it all been uttered, it would have taken up more than one-half the time allotted to the friends of the resolution. Mr. SULZER is set down as thinking that these weary pages, crammed with tables from the Hon. ANDREW JACKSON WARNER, and with quotations from the old Record, and variegated with the inevitable quotation from "Miss Kilmansegg," are "brief and to the point." As a matter of fact, he probably did not speak more than one-tenth of his "piece" and got "leave to print" the rest under the rule of the day.

Our neighbor The Sun inscrutably calls him the Hon. NARCISSUS LE GALLIENNE, and declares that his pretended interpretation of KHAYYAM is merely a perversion of FITZGERALD "into bald and flat Le Gallienese." How can the young man write bald verse with all that wealth of celebrated hair?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So much time has been devoted to the discussion of what should be studied by children, and how it should be taught, that comparatively little has been employed in solving the problem, perhaps almost as important as either of the other two—the problem of when the studying and teaching should be done. A Berlin pedagogue has taken up this neglected branch of the great subject, and his investigations have had interesting and suggestive results. The best working days, he says, are Mondays and Tuesdays, or any two that come directly after a holiday. The obvious deduction is that the insertion of a full holiday in the middle of the week would tend to the keeping up of mental activity among school children, and so add to the amount of real work accomplished. Those hours of the day, as well as those of the week, which follow rest are most valuable, and it is advised that the first two hours of the morning be reserved for the tasks which children find most fatiguing. Regarding vacations, this authority asserts that they are at present needlessly long, but far from sufficiently frequent. The refreshing effect of each vacation is demonstrated in every schoolroom. It is no greater, however, after two months of play than after one, and it lasts no longer. In this connection the value of impetus must also be taken into accodnt, and it would hardly do to alternate months of idleness with months of work, but the fact remains that the periods of activity are now too prolonged. The German says that the studies most fatiguing to child minds are, in order, mathematics, foreign languages, gymnastics, and, for many, singing and drawing, while the natural sciences and history cause little strain. He is surprisingly emphatic in opposing gymnastic exercises for the young, and asserts that they are no substitute for sleep, baths, and walks.

—Some difficulty is experienced in getting excited over the latest acquisition against the publishers. An essay read the other day before the Public Education Society contained the assertion that books by good authors are allowed to slumber on dusty shelves in the big shops, while those of little or no worth are widely advertised, and so forced upon a helpless public. The explanation given for this wicked conduct was that writers of talent and merit insist on getting larger royalties than the small fry, with nothing to say, can command, and the publishers prefer their own profits to the elevation of their fellow-men. This is important if true, but it sounds a good deal like nonsense. In the first place, the public decides for itself as to what it wants, and is utterly indifferent to the interests of either authors or publishers. In the second place, though some writers do get slightly larger royalties than others, it is almost, or quite, certain that the publishers make the most, taking direct and indirect profits together, on the works of those authors to whom they pay the greatest amounts. This is a very practical world, and it is just as well, perhaps, that the magnates of the trade in literature think their duty to society is fairly well accomplished when they meet the demands of the decenter half of readers. The authors must take care of themselves, and the suppression of those who cannot do so will not interfere materially with the progress of the sphere.

—Maps recently issued by our Northern neighbors show what is regarded by some of the geographical experts at Washington as a tendency unnecessarily to confuse the Alaska boundary question. This is none too easy of settlement at best, and if the Britishers do a lot of preliminary claiming the results may be painful. The new British Columbian Year Book contains a map which seems to put a considerable part of Southeastern Alaska, including the towns of Juneau, Dyea, and Skaguay, within her Majesty's possessions. Another, published by the Surveyor General in the Interior Department at Ottawa, marks no boundary at all south of Mount St. Elias, though the one hundred and forty-first meridian is a dividing line about which there is no real dispute. The line has not yet been surveyed, but that is no reason why it should not be recognized by cartographers. No international trouble should ever arise over this matter, and none will if it is not willfully manufactured. The old treaty defining the English and Russian possessions is very clear in defining the distance of the boundary from the coast line. The treaty now pending in the Senate for a joint survey of the line between Alaska and the British possessions will no doubt put an end to the controversy if misguided patriotism can be kept in check for a few months.

PERSONAL.

—GLADSTONE'S malady is almost exactly like that from which BISMARCK has suffered so long, facial neuralgia and deep mental depression being the chief symptoms in both cases. The English statesman, however, is hardly likely to give the same explanation of his pains as was recently propounded by the grimly humorous Teuton. One day when the latter was obliged to sit for hours with his fingers pressed hard against his cheeks for the sake of getting a little relief, he is said to have remarked: "This is only just; in my life I have sinned most with my mouth—eating, drinking, and talking." GLADSTONE has done rather more talking than BISMARCK, but of the three sinful uses to which mouths can be put, the eating and drinking might be expected to make more trouble for old age, and in these respects the Englishman's memories are not as varied as the German's, if there is any truth in the stories of the latter's student days. It's very confusing, if one adopts the reap-and-sow theory, to see the same consequences following habits so dissimilar. BISMARCK, by the way, declares that his "depression" is due simply to the burden of years. "Wait till you are eighty-three," he exclaimed to a friend, "and see how you feel, especially if you have spent nearly half a century in struggles and anxiety."

—There is an important difference between the "good roads" law from which New Jersey is profiting so much and the bill just introduced at Albany by Senator BURNS. The former divides the cost of construction between the State and the several counties that choose to take advantage of it, while the latter would make the State bear the whole expense. Taking it for granted that Mr. BURNS intends to push his measure with energy, and that he appreciates the urgent necessity for an immediate improvement of New York's highways, one cannot but regret that he did not follow more closely the example of our neighbors. State aid, not State alms, will produce the best results, perhaps the only results worth having, and as the advantages of good roads go in part to the several communities through which they pass, and in part to the whole region having relations with those communities, the just and businesslike method of action is for each to do its share. This principle might reasonably be extended beyond State limits, and so bring the whole Nation into a great and beneficent work. No better use for public money could be found, and few as good.

—Three hundred francs per month might be generous alimony in not a few cases, but the news that this sum has just been awarded to and accepted by the daughter of Don CARLOS is calculated to excite pity for her hard lot. What can a woman whose maiden name was BOURBON-ANJOU do with $15 a week? She will need more than that if she is to make any sort of a showing among her royal relatives, even the poorest of whom has an income of $1,000 a year.

NUGGETS.

Close Resemblance.

Proud Mamma—Do you really think baby resembles grandpa?
Proud Papa—Yes, indeed. She hasn't any hair or teeth.—Philadelphia Record.

An Artist's Efforts.

"How long was your friend, the artist, working on that canvas?"
"Eight years. Six months to paint it and seven years and a half trying to sell it."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Pleasant Change.

Softleigh—You must excuse me, Miss Cutting, I'm not quite myself to-night.
Miss Cutting—How delightful—how delightful; introduce me to the other fellow, will you?—Chicago News.

The Opposition.

"Why," the member from Wayback was asked, "do you think the measure would bring calamity upon us?"
"Because," he replied, "it was not introduced by a member of the party to which I belong."—Chicago News.

No Time for Trifles.

Servant (rushing in)—Ma'am, the house is on fire!
Boston Mistress (who is giving a 5 o'clock tea)—Summon the Fire Department, Honoria, and do not disturb us again. We are discussing the "crime of the split infinitive."—Chicago Tribune.

NEEDED RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Written for The New York Times

By Robert P. Porter.

The outlook for needed railroad legislation seems to have been complicated by the bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act introduced by Senator CULLOM. The senior Senator from Illinois has given much attention during his Congressional career to railway matters, and has been generally regarded as fair and just in his dealings with these interests, representing, as they do, one-fifth of the working capital of the United States. Of late, however, Senator CULLOM seems to have adopted, possibly in a modified form, some of the unsafe and radical ideas of ex-Commissioner Morrison, who recently retired from the board, loudly proclaiming that the courts had shorn the commission of all the powers it ever possessed. Those familiar with the genesis of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and those who have watched the rulings of our various courts in relation to one after another of the assumptions of power it has made realize the injustice of this criticism. Mr. Morrison, however, can hardly be classed as a constructive statesman, though Senator CULLOM, as the author of the present Inter-State Commerce law, may rightly claim distinction in railway legislation. For this reason the bill which he has introduced, apparently with his indorsement, seems peculiarly unfortunate, both for the reputation of the Illinois Senator, as well as for our railway interests.

The two main features of the railway legislation really needed at this time are the prohibition of ticket scalping and the repeal of the section of the present law prohibiting freedom of contract between railways. There are other minor matters which should be adjusted, but with these two amendments and improved general conditions of trade our railway properties would begin to steadily recover from the perilous condition to which they were brought by the financial disasters which overtook the country in 1893. Every-day, common honesty, which the American people are supposed to possess, should long before this have seen the Anti-Scalpers bill through both houses of Congress. The readers of THE TIMES are more or less familiar with the history of the proposed legislation which will make it lawful for railways to enter into agreements for the division of what is called competitive traffic. Not for the purpose of increasing rates, because the making of excessive rates is no longer practically possible in the United States; not for the purpose of destroying competition, but to regulate competitive excesses; not exclusively for the benefit of the railways, but as much for the benefit of the shipper, who, as a rule, is more concerned in the maintenance of just and equitable rates between himself and other shippers than in the question, Is the rate in itself reasonable? There is no possibility of such legislation effacing legitimate competition in a country like the United States, nor of even seriously weakening its vitality. In the form of what is known as the Patterson bill a measure affording this relief for the vast internal commerce of the country came up and passed the House of Representatives Dec. 11, 1894. It failed, however, to pass the Senate. Last year a similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator FORAKER, referred to the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, and after two or three hearings the bill was practically abandoned for that session.

Meantime the railway problem has assumed another and, it is feared by some, very dangerous aspect. Those interested in our railway properties must have observed that every effort of the Supreme Court to bring the commission back to its moorings in cases in which it assumed powers never conferred on it, have been met with an endeavor on the part of the commission, or of certain members of it, to array public sentiment against the rulings of our courts, and to so mold this public opinion as to in time secure changes of the law to meet the committee's ideas of its powers. In short, there is a growing sentiment among railway managers that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is reaching out after powers which were never conferred upon it by Congress. That the views of the commission itself have gradually undergone a change as to the scope of its powers may be seen by a glance at its several annual reports. It has begun, as has been said, by assuming powers which the genesis of the law conclusively shows were never bestowed by Congress, and, when checked in these assumptions by the courts, it has started the misleading cry of "the courts have nullified the law by which the commission was created, leaving it a mere advisory body." The courts, in fact, have done nothing of the kind, but have simply passed upon the law as it exists, and as the framers and the country understood it at the time of the passage of the Inter-State act in 1887. The commission has not been emasculated, its usefulness has not been destroyed, it has not been deprived of a single power vested in it by Congress. Congress never for one instant intended that citizens of the United States were to be deprived of the fundamental rights and protection of unsafed them by our courts by a commission which, in its advisory, supervising, and investigating powers, holds altogether different relations to the special interests placed under its supervision.

The Cullom bill, introduced last week, seems to have been framed with a view of meeting the mistaken notion that the courts have taken away some of the powers of the commission, and hence it proposes to invest the commission with powers never contemplated in the original act. The passage of such a measure would be most detrimental to railway interests. The proposed amendment to the clause relating to the long and short haul is practically an attempt by legislation to deprive certain communities of their natural advantages as competing points and to level down all business enterprise. As Judge Emory Speer of the United States Court said a few days ago, in the clearest and ablest opinion yet promulgated on the commission's long and short haul contention, "Shall Government undertake the impossible but injurious task of making the commercial advantages of one place equal to those of another?" And then he truly adds: "It might as well attempt to equalize the intellectual powers of its people." Yet this is one of the impracticable aims of the new bill to amend the Inter-State commerce law. It is, however being urged, and the reports of the commission have even stated that such was the law of England. That is, the commission claims no English court has ever yet held that the words "same circumstances" in the English act relate to competition. W. M. Ackworth, probably the ablest English contemporary writer on railway matters, in an article published in The Railway Gazette of Jan. 21, completely explodes this false notion, and shows that the highest courts in England agree with the interpretation of our own courts. All over England, Mr. Acworth says, the short haul is habitually charged more than the longer haul in which it is included, wherever "competition justifies the lower longer haul." In support of this a dozen actual cases are given, and hundreds could be quoted. There can be no equity in any other solution of what would seem to be an elementary proposition. It is undoubtedly true that where circumstances are the same rates should be the same, we can all agree. But where competition exists, are the circumstances the same? And if so, what prevents competition from being a circumstance? Perhaps those who want to deprive communities of their commercial advantages, and also those who would go still further and make us all like so many peas in a pod, will give a frank answer to the above question. To conform with the wisdom of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and in opposition to the findings of our highest courts and most eminent jurists and to the experience of England, "same circumstances" is to be eliminated and great systems of transportation, as well as great centres of commerce, ruined.

In the same spirit the extension of some sort of ratemaking by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is being pushed. This is a mistake. In the proposed legislation not only should ratemaking of a general character be excluded, but indirect ratemaking also. By this is meant such interference as would make it the duty of the commission to supervise pooling contracts before they take effect. On this point the Hon. Martin A. Knapp, now Chairman of the commission, seemed to be very clear in 1896, when the question was up for debate, as a glance at the following telegram to Senator Butler indicates:

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 22, 1895.
To Senate Committee Inter-State Commerce:

Am strongly opposed to changes in bill amending act to regulate commerce, especially object to amendments which would make commission a party to pooling contracts by permitting them to make conditions relating to rates, and requiring them formally to approve such contracts before they take effect. Sincerely trust that this important and needful measure may not be imperiled by amendment, which I deem unwise and undesirable.

MARTIN A. KNAPP.

If the recent annual report of the commission has the Chairman's indorsement, he has somewhat modified his opinion now. Conservative, judicious amendments are needed in the inter-State commerce law, but not radical and revolutionary changes. Too much should not be done at once, and the public interests will be best served if such amendments as all agree upon are made, and the railways of our country allowed to get on their feet again before the country is given any more experimental legislation in managing railways.

Probably the most pernicious plan ever suggested by legislation gone mad was that a commission, representing the various States and Territories should be created, and that this body, centred at Washington, should classify and formulate railway rates. Of all the work which falls to the managers of railways this is the most delicate and difficult. In England, for example, the rate books literally run to millions of rates, and the entries in the rate book at a single station are counted by thousands. Imagine, therefore, what the task would be in the United States, with geographical, topographical, mileage, and the other difficulties, by reason of paralleling railways, climatic differences, and extent of territory multiplied to even a greater extent. Indeed, when compared with the problem railway managers have to face this side the Atlantic, the questions on the other side seem comparatively simple. This reference of the vital power of railway companies to the exigencies and uncertainties of a political body, pulled and hauled to a greater or less degree by local influences, would be worse than Government ownership outright, and practically means the confiscation of the railway properties of the country.

There is a superficial idea in some quarters which has gained ground to the effect that England has successfully legislated in regard to railway rates, and that hence it is possible in the United States. It is true that railway rates were originally fixed by the special acts for particular railways, and that in those acts numerous maximum charges were specified—charges which today would be ridiculous. In the matter of fares there has been no legislation save that all railways must run one Parliamentary train each day at a rate of a penny a mile to the public. This law is practically a dead letter, because all railways run such a train not only once a day, but oftener—as many times a day as trains are required. The British legislation as to rates may be found in the acts of 1888 and 1894, which came about in this way. The maximum freight rates originally granted to individual companies half a century ago were very much in excess of what the companies actually charged. But in cases of dispute with the traders, the companies being legally authorized to charge the maximum rate of the stage coach times, the traders had no legal ground of complaint. Therefore it was that Parliament revised the whole rates of the country, bringing them nearer to the actual charges made. Again, to prevent the railways from ever going back to the high rates, after having once themselves fixed reasonable rates, the act of Parliament of 1894 further provided that in cases of complaints being made by shippers to the commission that rates made by the railways themselves, it should be remembered, were unreasonable, it should not be sufficient for the railways to show that the charge was within any limit by an act of Parliament or by any provisional order confirmed by act of Parliament. In fact, the British Railway Commission have been given the power (after a complaint has been made to and considered by the Board of Trade under the conciliation clause of the act of 1888) to hear and determine complaints with reference to any increase of rates made since 1892, and that on the hearing of such complaints it lies on the company to prove that the increase is reasonable. This is vastly different to the idea sought to be conveyed by some that the Government fixes rates. It will at once be seen that the situation in England is so fundamentally different to the one we are facing here in the United States that there is really no analogy. The outcome of the new legislation of 1888-92 prevents this remarkable result, that at present, in 1892, after probably the most protracted inquiry ever held in connection with proposed legislation, in which all the railways of the country were fuly heard and considered, decided that certain amounts were to be maximum charges which railway companies should for the future be entitled to make, and in 1894 apparently accepted the suggestion that many of the charges, sanctioned after so much deliberation, because the railways themselves did not in many cases enforce the maximum rates allowed, were unreasonable, and enacted that to entitle a company to demand them it should not (to again quote the act) "be sufficient to show that the charge was within any limit fixed by an act of Parliament," &c.

These experiences, far from pointing to legislative interference in ratemaking, forcibly illustrate the dangers and difficulties of such experiments. To confer ratemaking powers, or to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission control over rates, might work even more irreparable injury to our railways and bring about even a worse condition than now exists. Such propositions should therefore be approached with extreme caution. The proposal to inject into the present law powers even tending in this direction as an exchange for amendments so generally conceded as necessary to the existence of our railways as the repeal of the law prohibiting freedom of contract between railways, would seem both unreasonable and unjust. ROBERT P. PORTER.

"WHEN THE DEVIL WAS SICK."

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

A man who had delved in the lore of the ages
And could tell you the weight of the stars,
Who had added wise words unto Science's pages
And written an essay on Mars,
Arrived at the startling conclusion, one day,
That lawyers who plead and preachers who pray,
And doctors who claim to subdue people's ills
With scalpels and nostrums and poisonous pills
Were nothing but swindlers, each in his way.

But the man who had delved in the lore of the ages
And studied the far-away stars,
Who had earned the proud right to be classed with the sages,
One day got in front of the cars!
They picked Him up tenderly; put him to bed,
And, as he lay groaning and moaning, half dead,
A preacher came in and knelt down at his side
And called on the God that the sage had defied,
And he heartily joined in the prayers that were said.

Yet the man who had delved in the lore of the ages,
And could name all the stars in the sky,
Who had added wise words unto Science's pages,
Was not quite ready to die!
He summoned a surgeon and patiently lay
While the "brute of a butcher" was sawing away;
He took all the poisons they gave him to take,
Forgetting that "doctoring's only a fake"—
And arose and hobbled away, one day.

Now the man who has delved in the lore of the ages
And can tell you the names of the stars,
Who has earned the proud right to be classed with the sages
And was knocked galley west by the cars—
Who prayed when he thought he was going to die,
Who, ill, sent for him of whom, well, he fought shy,
Has hired a lawyer to take up his case—
To sue for the damages done to his face
And the leg that he lost when the train went by.

HOSTILITIES IN THESSALY

Eight Thousand Turkish Troops Engaged in Conflicts with the Peasants.

A HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED

Four Villages Destroyed About Midway Between Arta and Domoko—Greek Outposts Strengthened—The Situation Ominous.

ATHENS, Feb. 6.—Sanguinary conflicts continue between the Turkish troops and the peasants in Thessaly.

It is reported that the Turks have occupied several villages, and that a hundred persons have been killed.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"The Turks, after severe fighting, have occupied and burned four villages in the Agrapha District, in the north of Acarnania, about midway between Arta and Domoko. Eight thousand Turkish troops were engaged in the conflicts.

"It is reported that in the neighborhood of Palaeokastron the Turks were repulsed. A panic prevails among the inhabitants of the neutral zone. The Greek outposts have been strengthened and the situation is ominous. It is probable that the Cretan question will be dropped, until the evacuation of Thessaly has been secured."

CRETAN QUESTION SHELVED.

No Disorder Attending the Sultan's Progress Through Stamboul.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The candidacy of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete and the Cretan question generally have been shelved for the present.

"The Sultan's progress through Stamboul to-day (Sunday) was a magnificent spectacle. There was no disorder."

Earthquake in Anatolia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—Anatolia was visited by an earthquake yesterday which, it is reported, caused widespread devastation.

Anatolia is the name given to the peninsula forming the west extremity of Asia, and is, in its most usual application, identical with Asia Minor. In its widest sense it appears as including all Asiatic Turkey. Its estimated area is 270,000 square miles. The principal cities are Smyrna, Trebisond, Iskanderoon, and Sinope.

CHINESE LOAN CONTRACT.

Russia and Germany Said to Have Signed an Agreement—English Offense to Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says a telegram received there from St. Petersburg asserts that Russia and Germany have signed a contract for the issuance of a Chinese loan.

The Daily Chronicle says it believes that the recent speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Swansea, when he said the Government was determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain, greatly offended Russia.

ADMIRAL BULLER AT SHANGHAI.

The British Commander Communicates with the Admiralty.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, Commander in Chief of the British fleet on the China station, has arrived there, and an important exchange of views by cable has occurred between him, the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, and the Admiralty.

A dispatch from Hongkong says it is rumored there that the British cruiser Edgar is stowing all possible ammunition preparatory to going north. The cruiser Bonaventure has been ordered from Devonport for China, and the first-class battleship Barfleur has left Malta for Chinese waters.

JAPAN'S DEMAND ON KOREA.

An Immediate Contract for a Seoul-Fusan Railway Concession.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of The Times at Kobe, Japan, says:

"The Korean Government having adopted a resolution that no railway concessions shall be granted to foreigners, the Japanese Minister at Seoul, M. Kato Masuo, will demand that the contract for the construction of the Seoul-Fusan railway to Japan, under an agreement made in August, 1894, shall be signed without delay."

AMERICAN FRUIT IN GERMANY.

Its Exclusion Condemned by the Berlin Society of Fruit Dealers.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—At a largely attended meeting of the Society of Fruit Dealers yesterday, the speakers were unanimous in condemning the exclusion of American fruit, on the ground that it would cause a rise in the price of all fruit. A resolution embodying this conclusion was adopted, and will be sent to the Bundesrath.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The declarations of Mr. Wilson, the American Secretary of Agriculture, regarding fruit diseases have relieved the minds of commercial men here, who feared reprisals for the exclusion of American fruit. On the other hand, the Hamburg Nachrichten, the organ of the Agrarian League, is still dissatisfied, and decares that American fruits imported by way of Holland and Belgium ought to be covered by demanding certificates of origin. It regrets that all American fruit, whether infected or not, was not prohibited."

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

The Duke of Fife and Sir Horace Farquhar Resign as Directors.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Duke of Fife, Vice President of the Board of Directors of the British South Africa Chartered Company, and Sir Horace Farquhar, Bart., Member of Parliament for West Marylebone, have resigned their seats in the Directorate of the company.

FRENCH RIGHTS IN AFRICA.

Claim to an Outlet on the Niger Disputed by England.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Times, referring this morning to the claim of France to an outlet on the navigable part of the Niger for her Soudan and Dahomey establishments, says:

"France has no right whatever to such an outlet, and a pretension to obtain it at England's expense is a proposal which only could be accepted on the hypothesis that Great Britain had lost the power to defend her legitimate possessions."

Dr. Nansen Pleased with America.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, who has arrived here from the United States, is quoted as saying in the course of an interview that he was greatly pleased by his visit to America, where he met with every courtesy and was almost killed with kindness of a social nature; so much so, indeed, that he was glad of the rest afforded by the Atlantic passage.

Austrian Colleges to Be Closed.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—The Government has decided to close all the colleges to-morrow and to keep them closed until March 21, when, before readmission, students will be compelled to affix an agreement to observe the disciplinary regulations. This is the severest measure of its kind that has been put into application since 1848.

Skating Contests in Switzerland.

DAVOS-PLATZ, Switzerland, Feb. 6.—In the world's speed skating contests, held here, Seyler of Munich won the 500 metre race in 47 1-5 seconds. Oestlund's record was not beaten. P. Oestlund of Trondhjem, Norway, won the 5,000 metre race in 8 minutes 59 1-5 seconds. Eilen's record was not beaten. The ice was in good condition.

To Protect Italians in America.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Government measure has been published authorizing the Bank of Naples to take charge of the savings of Italian emigrants in North and South America, with a view of securing them against the rapacity of the so-called "bankers" there.

Mr. Gladstone Attends Church.

CANNES, Feb. 6.—Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, drove to church to-day and received communion. He was able to walk without assistance.

JUSTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Prominent Part the Province Played in the War of the Revolution Recognized.

From The Boston Transcript.

A paper of unusual historic interest was read Wednesday afternoon before the Historic-Genealogical Society by ex-President Samuel C. Bartlett of Dartmouth College, entitled "New Hampshire in the Revolution." Dr. Bartlett, in introducing his subject, referred to the fact that the part taken by New Hampshire in the American Revolution had never been adequately told. The State was small, but it was a great force, and during the struggle for independence her soldiers bore their part in all the principal battles, from Canada to Virginia. When the crisis came and war was found to be inevitable, New Hampshire men and women, old men and boys, sprang to meet it.

The Patriotic Uprising.

News reached the little town of Salisbury on the next forenoon. Mehitable Pettengill sent for her sixteen-year-old son, the oldest of six children, Benjamin by name, who was at work in the field with his father, made him up a small bundle, and started him out for Cambridge with his father's musket—a musket which he fired on many a battlefield. A band of his townsmen went with him. From Boscawen Capt. Gerrish and sixteen men next day were on the march. Capt. Chandler and thirty-six men hurried on from Concord. Col. Cilley started with a hundred volunteers from Nottingham and John Taylor Gilman with another hundred from Exeter. McClary left his plow in the field at Epsom. Worcester of Hollis dropped his razor unused, to spread the alarm, and the three Nevins brothers drew out their crowbars and left a big stone propped on a boulder for seventy years, to make with eighty-seven others a night mark. Eastridge, John Stark's fifer, down his sawmill gate, hastened to his house, and in ten minutes more was on horseback, headed for the fray.

More Than Half at Bunker Hill.

Two thousand New Hampshire men were flocking thither. Many were sent back to plant their crops. But enough remained with Stark and Reed to constitute, together with the 800 New Hampshire troops in Prescott's special command, unquestionably more than half, if not two-thirds, of the 1,500 men that fought the battle of Bunker Hill.

Then came a temporary pause in open hostilities, but the home work of the Revolution went steadily on. The convention which assembled at Exeter in May, 1775, seized the whole administration and appointed a Committee of Safety, instructed in true Roman style to see "that the public sustains no damage." The committee organized companies of rangers and artillery and twelve regiments of infantry, four of them "minute men."

First to Adopt a State Constitution.

The convention, in December, 1775, adopted a State Constitution. It was the first of the colonies to do so. On the following 15th of June it instructed Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton to vote in Congress for "declaring the thirteen colonies a free and independent State," and the first man in Congress to cast his vote in the roll call on the Declaration of Independence was Josiah Bartlett, who boldly answered "Yes."

The people stood firmly behind their leaders. Already in April the written pledge had gone through the State, whereby every male citizen over twenty-one years of age was solemnly to engage at the risk of life and fortune, with arms, to oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united colonies of America.

In the whole State of New Hampshire there were 743 persons who, as Quakers or for other reasons, refused to sign the pledge of armed resistance.

When Burgoyne came down along Lake Champlain with his select army of 7,000 Germans and British troops, to be joined by Tories and Indians, and to be met by Clinton below, it meant the isolation and subjection of New England, to be followed by the easy conquest of the other colonies.

Stark and Two-thirds the Men at Bennington.

It was then that New Hampshire troops, led by a New Hampshire Colonel, through the pledged fortune of a New Hampshire merchant, came to the rescue. John Langdon made his famous offer of his money and merchandise, and the mortgage of his house and place, as a loan if Stark might lead the troops; then that Stark received his independent command; and then that he forgot the affront of Congress. His name roused enthusiasm once more; 1,525 men were ready to follow him to Bennington, and those who could not go went to help them off. Two-thirds of the men that fought that day were New Hampshire men. And when that body of raw militia stormed, routed, and captured a body of the best regular troops of Europe, completely equipped, armed to the teeth, and behind their cannon and entrenchments, it was an exploit unequalled in that war and seldom surpassed in any other.

When the war was ended and the Constitution of the United States was before the country for adoption, under intense opposition, when the question had been carried in Massachusetts by a vote of 187 to 168, while two States seemed doubtful and two were dilatory, New Hampshire again met the crisis, and by her affirmative vote secured the requisite two-thirds that made a Nation.

Where Girls Propose.

From The London Standard.

A scientific expedition will start shortly for the Islands of Torres Straits. Prof. Haddon, on his first visit obtained a valuable ethnological collection, and brought back a large amount of interesting material relating to the manners and customs of the natives, among whom he lived, generally, on very familiar terms. He described the islands as differing considerably in their structure. Those to the west are composed of old igneous rocks, and might be called disconnected portions of Northern Queensland, and are moderately fertile; those to the east are volcanic, and the vegetation is much more luxuriant. Both are fringed with coral reefs. They are inhabited by distinct races, whose manners, customs, and languages are very different; only a few words of these chiefly trade terms being common to both. An emphatic instance of their diversity is found in matrimonial affairs. Among the Western tribes, the girls propose marriage to the men—there it is always leap year. Among the Eastern the more usual course is adopted. With the former it might be some time before a lad had an offer. In these islands, as in other parts of the world, the path to love can sometimes be smoothed by gifts. Here, however, the most attractive present is not gems or personal ornaments—it is a man's head! The youth desirous of an offer from a particular maid organises a foray; kills some fine—man, woman, or child, as matters not much, except that the first is the most welcome gift—and thus having proved his prowess, may be sought by the fair one. Of course, the actual courtship and marriage have their own customs, some of them singular enough, and a certain amount of fighting, generally harmless, ensure rigueur between the relatives. Among the Eastern tribes, also, fighting occurs, and, as a preliminary, the lover practically elopes with the damsel. But with both races a payment of some kind is made for the wife. Prof. Haddon obtained most of his information on these subjects from the Western tribes, but will, no doubt, this time, make that about the Eastern equally complete. He learned most of their totems, and the significance of the tattoo marks, but here, also, he trusts to augment his knowledge. There is evidently a fertile field still open, and the expedition, if all go as well as it did last time, should bring back a rich harvest.

ASSEMBLY BALL QUESTION

Annual Function May Be Discontinued Owing to Society's Lack of Interest Therein.

DANCES AT SHERRY'S AS WELL

Regarded as Unnecessary in View of the Many Large Private Balls Now Given Every Season—Views of Persons Interested.

The intimation conveyed on Friday in THE TIMES's report of the Assembly Ball of the previous night that it might be the last of these functions was founded on a condition of affairs that is admitted to exist by a number of the leading members of that element in society which has been the main support of these balls. A growing lack of interest has been noticeable for some seasons. This is said to be due to the fact that society's demand for extensive functions of this kind is met by the owners of the large private ballrooms, where those who form the most exclusive set gather so frequently during the season that they see no necessity for semi-public affairs such as the Assemblies and the Tuesday night dances at Sherry's.

A gentleman, who has been a constant attendant at both of these functions for years remarked concerning them:

"The question of discontinuing the Assemblies was quite openly discussed at the Waldorf on Thursday night, and I incline to the opinion that no more are likely to be held. Persons who pretend to keep up with social life in New York are beginning to find that they have all they can do to attend the private dances and balls that are given nowadays.

"In the old days ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago, it was different. Then there were only one or two private ballrooms in the city which were large enough to accommodate those who composed society in New York City. Then the Patriarchs' balls were looked forward to, and were always successful. But with the increase in the number of private ballrooms the interest in those died away, and they were finally abandoned. The Assembly balls have taken their place in a measure, but the fact that the interest in them is also waning is proof conclusive, to my mind, that New York society has no need for such semi-public affairs.

"There is the Astorv big ballroom and the ballrooms of Commodore Gerry, Reber Blakeman, Ogden Mills, W. Starr Mills, E. Payne Whitney, Henry Sloan, and W. K. Vanderbilt. All these entertainers give dances with more or less frequency throughout the season."

Mrs. Charles A. Post, the Secretary of the Matrons, who manage the Assembly balls, did not agree with all that was said by the gentleman just quoted, although she admitted that the conditions he described prevailed to a certain extent.

"New York society, however, is so large now," she continued, "that there is room for the Assembly ball, despite the fact that we have so many private ballrooms. The Tuesday evening dances at Sherry's may be discontinued, but I do not believe that we shall give up the Assembly balls yet awhile."

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, who has charge of the contracts for the Assembly balls, said that she had not heard that there was any intention of discontinuing them.

A gentleman who attends most of the exclusive social functions declared that it would take but little to cause the abandonment of semi-public functions.

"If some leader in society were to take the stand that Mrs. Curson did in Baltimore it would settle matters. She was Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago, and when asked to help in getting up a subscription ball in Baltimore, where she was a social leader, she replied that when she wanted to give a ball she had a ballroom of her own to which she could invite friends. She then announced a dance at her home for the same night that the subscription ball was to be held, and in giving it scored a distinct victory. If one of our leaders takes it into her head to do this sort of thing she will probably achieve a somewhat similar triumph, but so long nothing else is going on on the same night people will attend the assembly balls."

The assembly balls and the Tuesday evening dances are managed by practically the same set of ladies. There are fifty subscribers to each. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is Chairman of the assembly balls, and is also on the Executive Committee for the Tuesday evening dances. Other patronesses are Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Hilledge Gerry, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

WANT AN ACCOUNTING.

The "Webber Heirs" in Maine Wish to Trace Their Contributions.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

The Webber heirs all over the country have, at various times, been importuned to contribute funds by a society in New York, to prosecute what has been represented to be their just claims to valuable land in the City of New York, including the very site on which Trinity Church has for years stood. The agents of this society have been very successful, and several thousand dollars have been collected at various times, not a little of which has come from the heirs in this State, and even in the vicinity of this very city.

There are said to be four or five hundred in our own midst, who have lent a willing ear to the story of the society's agents and have put enough faith in their representations to materially augment the society's treasury.

The latter part of last year an effort was made to get some response from this society touching the work that had been done and a sort of statement showing its financial condition. It was hoped that by Jan. 1, some showing would be sent them.

Failing to secure any satisfactory answers from the officers of the society, it is reported that many of the Webber heirs in Maine have banded together and collected a good sum of money, and more to come if necessary, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the proper legal talent to investigate the conduct and proceedings of this society from inception up to the present time. They even go so far as to assert that if a satisfactory financial statement is not made by the authorised agents, they will stop at no steps short of putting this society into insolvency, if such be its deserts.

The Democrats of Arkansas.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in Little Rock June 21. A telegram to The St. Louis Republic says: "The State Committee made a decided change in the mode of selecting candidates for various State offices. After a prolonged discussion, it was decided to hold primaries in every county of the State May 7, and the candidate receiving a majority of all the votes cast in all the counties shall be declared the nominee by the State Convention. In the event a candidate fails to receive a majority of the votes cast the State Convention shall select the nominee. The result of the primaries shall be compiled by the County Central Committee and forwarded to the Secretary of the State Committee. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for every 200 votes and fraction polled for Gov. Jones. These will give a total delegation of 457. The Senatorial, Judicial, and Congressional Committees were requested to adopt a similar rule in reference to primaries. All male persons who in good faith supported the Chicago and State platforms are invited to participate in the primaries.

Finding Gives Not Ownership.

From The Philadelphia Record.

In the case of an individual who had claimed a reward for the restitution of a diamond ring which he had found, Judge Finletter rendered a decision to the effect that the mere fact of finding the ring gave the finder no claim upon the property. The article had been lost; its loss was advertised, and to keep it was practically larceny.

GLOSTER AT MINER'S.

Mr. Bennett of Eighth Avenue Does His Turn in a Recital of Very High Tragedy.

A notable dramatic triumph was achieved at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre last night by George Henry Bennett, who was announced on the bills as "The Tragic King." He was allowed by the audience to "do his turn," which is much better luck than he had previously enjoyed.

Mr. Bennett is said to be a barkeeper in Eighth Avenue. Several weeks ago he suddenly developed a tendency to believe that he could act. He was encouraged in this until last night a week ago, when he attacked "Hamlet" on the stage of Miner's. The assault was bitterly resented by the populace. After a recitation of the soliloquy which was strictly between himself and his conscience, because nobody else could hear a word of it, he retired amid ironical invitations to try something easier.

When he was announced by the manager last night there was a cheerful and instantaneous response of hisses, whoops, whistles of special shrillness, and cat calls.

"Now, boys," said the manager, imploringly, "give de gent a run for his money. If you don't like him, send a letter to de box office."

This joke took well, and Mr. Bennett strode nervously from L. C., taking good care to keep in such position that a side step to the left would take him behind the shelter of a wing and out of danger. He is a tall man, with a wonderfully bald head, over which a single chin lock of hair is trained like a convolvulus vine over a tin roof. He wore a dress suit, and, without a sword, proceeded to "do" the cruel Duke of Gloster, as he appeared in the act of disposing of King Henry. It was an energetic performance, and was listened to and observed with respectful silence, except when the Duke spoke of having been born with teeth, a deeply interested spectator, whose chin rested on his hands folded upon the gallery rail, opened his mouth long enough to say, distinctly:

"Why didn't dey frow in some hair, den?"

This interrogation caused so much laughter that the effect of the snarl with which "And this word 'love'" was produced was spoiled.

When Mr. Bennett had finished, the applause began. It was continued until he had come out twice and bowed from the wings several times, and ended only when he crossed the stage in his hat and overcoat, as evidance that he was really going away. Then the audience quieted down.

TREASURERS' CLUB BENEFIT.

A Large Audience at the Broadway Theatre.

A large audience was present last night at the performance given at the Broadway Theatre for the benefit of the Relief Fund of the Treasurers' Club of America. A programme of over twenty-five numbers was given, and its contributors were from the leading theatrical attractions now in New York. William Parry and Max Freeman conducted the entertainment, and Ernest Neyer and the Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music. The receipts were encouraging to the management.

Among the performers were Camille D'Arville, Bonnie Thornton, Cheridah Simpson, Lizzie Derious Daly, Elsa May, the Beasley children, Victor Herbert, George Fuller Golden, James Thornton, Maurice De Vries, Julius E. Witmark, Wood and Shepard, Georgs W. Dey, Charles A. Bigelow, William Armstrong, Joseph O'Mara, Frank J. Keenan, and Carl Lanzer.

VEGETARIANISM TRIUMPHANT.

The Faithful Are No Longer Apologetic—Effect of Vegetables upon Bicyclists.

From The London Chronicle.

Vegetarianism, like the soul of John Brown, still goes marching along. It does not hide its light under a bushel, nor, to complete the confusion of metaphor, does it apologize for its existence as a creed. If all the members of the Vegetarian Federal Union were Bernard Shaws, which happily they are not, for Mr. Shaw would cease to amuse if there were many of him, they could not be more militant. It is not in whispering humbleness that the vegetarian now orders a dinner at a hotel or restaurant given up to the flesh pots. Rather he or she, and especially she, is aggressively and even flauntingly vegetarian, and regards with a pity, which is not at all akin to love, those who are consuming cutlets and other carrion.

The union held its annual meeting yesterday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, when the eighth annual report was presented. Mr. A. F. Hills, (President,) who was in the chair, contributes a preface to the report, in which he says that a change is passing over the face of society. The vegetarian movement advances by leaps and bounds, no longer despised and rejected of men. This doctrine of the perfect way in diet begins to number its disciples in every class of the community. It is no longer difficult to be a vegetarian. The shadow of the cross of sacrifice is lustered with the shining of the crown of triumph.

The Secretary, Mr. Josiah Oldfield, in his report referred to the fact that the year just past was the jubilee of the Vegetarian Society, and every organisation throughout the land had done something to mark its sense of the importance of the cycle accomplished. A jubilee fund had been organized, and had reached over £1,400, and a large number of special meetings had been held in important towns. Following the International Congress of September last in London, a national congress would be held in London this year and an international congress in Paris in September, 1900. The reports of a large number of affiliated societies were also presented.

There was a large attendance at the conversazione in the evening, when an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was given, in which the Vegetarian Choir took a prominent part, under Mr. John C. Ward. During one of the intervals the prizes won by the members of the Vegetarian Cycling Club were distributed by the President. The occasion was notable as being the first on which these prizes had been presented at a meeting of the Vegetarian Federal Union.

The club, as was stated in an article recently published in The Chronicle, can boast of present and past members who hold limpossible records in cycling, among which are the world's amateur tandem records for one to five miles made in 1896, which still stands, and the cycling championship of India. Medals were won last season for long-distance rides by members of the club, five for 100 miles—on the path, a similar number for 100 miles on the road, three for 12 hours on the road, and the Yorkshire Road Club's gold medal in the race from Hull to York and back. In the "Hammon Memorial Shield" team race, offered for competition between over 100 clubs, embracing the pick of the clubs of North London, excepting the Polytechnic and North Road Clubs, that constitute the Essex Cycling Union, the Vegetarian Cycle Club finished second.

The French Vintage.

From The London News.

The facts and figures relating to the French vintage have just been published, and contain much interesting information. Though the ravages of the phylloxera do not appear to be so widespread as they were fifteen years ago, there are other enemies to the vine which have been doing much damage, for the area under vine cultivation has been steadily decreasing. Some fifteen years ago it exceeded 5,000,000 acres, and was last year only a little over 4,200,000. The quantity of wine made for the last ten years has averaged something like 700,000,000 gallons, although in 1896 it exceeded 1,000,000,000. Last year the production was not so large, though it exceeded the average of the last decade. It might be thought that, with so vast a production, France would not require to import any wine from abroad, but, in addition to about 67,000,000 gallons coming from Algeria, almost as much came over the Spanish frontier, while the exports were not more than a fourth of the imports. "Wine" to the extent of 52,000,000 gallons is made from raisins, and from a mixture of sugar and water with the second press of the grapes, and it is to be feared that no little of the "good, sound claret" introduced into England has this origin. The average production of cider for the last few years has been over 500,000,000 gallons.

Fees in Insanity Cases.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

In Kansas in insane cases jurors get no fees unless they find a verdict of insanity. Attorney General Boyle says many men would send a sane man to the asylum for no other reason than to get fees.

OPERA FOR NEXT SEASON

Maurice Grau Announces that All His Arrangements Are Practically Completed.

SOME NEW SINGERS ENGAGED

An American Soprano to Make Her Debut—Schumann-Heink, Contralto, and Salesa, Tenor, Among the New-Comers—The London Season.

Maurice Grau arrived in town yesterday from London on the Lucania. He expressed himself as much pleased with the prospects of a successful opera season at Covent Garden, London, and said that the details of next season's opera in this city were practically completed. He purposes spending two weeks in New York looking over the situation and arranging for a season of Sunday night concerts to begin at the Metropolitan Opera House when the Damrosch & Ellis series is over.

Among other things Mr. Grau has to do is to arrange terms with Mmes. Melba and Nordica for their appearance in London, and later in New York. M. Doehme, Mme. Nordica's husband, was a passenger on the Lucania, and he and Mr. Grau reached an agreement satisfactory to both of them, which only awaits Mme. Nordica's approval. As Mme. Nordica has said that she would fulfill any contract M. Doehme might make, Mr. Grau considers the matter as good as closed. He expects no difficulty in obtaining Mme. Melba's signature to a contract.

Mr. Grau is enthusiastic over the make-up of the company he will present here in the Fall. He said yesterday that in Jean de Reszke and the new-comers, Van Dyck and Salesa, he has the three finest tenors who have ever appeared in one combination of artists. Salignac is included in the list of tenors. For contraltos he has Mmes. Mantelli, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink, and for sopranos Mlle. Calvé and Mme. Eames, and, in all probability, Nordica and Melba. Then there is a débutante whose individuality Mr. Grau declines to divulge. He says she is an American girl who has studied in America and who has "the most remarkable dramatic soprano voice" he has ever heard. The débutante has not yet signed a contract, but she has offered her services, and Mr. Grau is to see her again some time during the present week. Campanari, Bispham, and Albers are the baritones and Edouard de Reszke and Plançon the bassos.

The report that Mme. Schumann-Heink had been "lured away" from contract with the Royal Opera at Berlin Mr. Grau said must be incorrect, as the singer is under contract to him for four years, and he has no doubt that she will be heard at the Metropolitan next Winter.

With the exception of the sopranos Mr. Grau has all the talent he needs for the leading roles for next season, and there is little or nothing to be done beyond engaging people for the second-rate parts and the choruses.

Referring to the proposed Sunday night concerts, Mr. Grau said they had not been finally decided upon, but that depended to a great measure upon what talent was at liberty. He has learned from experience that the public will patronize first-class attractions, but will not pay to listen to mediocrities.

The majority of those who will appear at the Spring season in Covent Garden have been heard in New York. For the benefit of Mlle. Calvé "Sapho" and Bolto's "Mefistofele" will be sung, and she will also appear as Ophilie in Ambrose Thomas's "Hamlet." Mme. Nordica will probably sing with Jean de Reszke in the Wagner operas. There will be few new operas presented if the present programme is carried out. Mr. Grau's list includes "Sapho," "Aida," "The Huguenots," "Carmen," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhäuser."

Plançon informed Mr. Grau yesterday that he was hard at work studying the part of the Landgrave in "Tannhäuser" in German. He will sing the character in that language both here and in London.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT.

A Large Audience at the Regular Entertainment at the Metropolitan.

The usual Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was attended by a fairly large audience. Most of the orchestra chairs were occupied and there was the customary thick fringe of standers behind the brass rail at the rear of the chairs. The boxes were not full. The particular star of the concert was Mme. Lillian Nordica, the eminent dramatic soprano. Her solo number in the early part of the concert was the grand aria from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba," which she sang in a broad and dignified style, but not without some technical faults. Mme. Nordica has always placed some of her moderately high tones too far back and thus given them a cloudy quality, but now she has taken to forcing some of her lower tones, especially when sung on the vowel sound of long E, in a manner which produces a throaty quality. If this is one of the results of her recent studies in method, it cannot be said to be an advantageous accomplishment.

Mr. Emil Fischer, the popular bass, sang the familiar air from Halévy's "La Juive" in a most admirable manner, and for an encore gave Jensen's "Wer sein Traum so beautifully that it calls for special mention. Gertrude May Stein sang an air from Wagner's "Rienzi" in a somewhat cold voice and with some injudicious phrasing, but very effectively in parts. The orchestra played the overture to Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" the intermezzo from "Cavaleria Rusticana," Bizet's "Suite l'Arlesienne," and Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" overture. The second half of the programme was taken up with Rossini's "Stabat Mater," in which the solo singers were Mme. Nordica, Miss Stein, Mr. Rothmuhl, and Mr. Fischer. The chorus of the opera was also heard. The concert was conducted by Signor Bimboni.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A dress rehearsal of "Way Down East" was held last night at the Manhattan Theatre. Everything worked smoothly, and the play will be presented to-night to the general public.

Miss Julie Opp, Mrs. Walcot, and Mrs. Whiffen, with David Bispham and others, will present "Adelaide" at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this morning in behalf of a local charity.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, entered an order last Saturday permanently restraining Samuel E. Rork from producing the comic opera "Peg Woffington," and compelling him to return the manuscript, libretto, and score to Henry B. Smith and Victor Herbert, the authors. The complaint of the latter was that Mr. Rork did not carry out his contract with them.

Daniel Frohman has arranged with Garrett P. Serviss for a series of illustrated lectures to take place in the Lyceum Theatre every morning in Lent, commencing Monday, March 7. The programme for the first week is as follows: Monday, "Spain"; Tuesday, "Peter the Great and the Making of Russia"; Wednesday, "Greece, the Cradle of Civilization"; Thursday, "Napoleon Bonaparte"; Friday, "Paris," and Saturday, "William Tell and the Romance of the Alps." These lectures will mark the beginning of a series of Lenten entertainments to be given at the Lyceum Theatre every season.

A concert has been arranged for the benefit of the College Settlement, 95 Rivington Street. It will be given on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Henry Lanning Waldwell, 37 West Twentieth Street. The receipts will be devoted to musical instruction among the Poles, Germans, and Hungarians in the neighborhood of the College Settlement. The directoresses of the college regard the influence of music as a factor in education now so well recognised that any means of spreading it among the poor must commend itself to the general public. The artists who have contributed their services for this concert include Mme. Gadski, Miss Ethel Hyde, Miss Grace Preston, Henry Holden, Mr. Kaltenborn, and Mr. Hermann Beyer-Hane. Among some of the patronesses are Mrs. H. C. Benedict, Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Miss Julia B. De Forest, Mrs. George B. Hopkins, Mrs. Edward G. Love, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Miss Laura B. Pinchot, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mrs. John R. Taber, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, Mrs. Charles H. Welling, and Mrs. Stanford White.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Chatterton.

Thomas Chatterton, one of the old merchants of New York, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 30 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

He was born in New Haven, Conn., April 16, 1818, and started in business in that city. In 1850 he came to New York and entered the dry goods and wholesale clothing business, becoming a member of the firm of the L. W. & J. Garrett Company. Later he became a member of the firm of Lewis, Chatterton & Co., and afterward the head of the firm of Thomas Chatterton & Co., at 205 and 207 Canal Street.

He retired in 1877, but remained very active, attending to his personal affairs, and went down town almost every day until within two weeks, during which time he was confined to the house.

Mr. Chatterton was a member of the Prince of Orange Lodge of Freemasons, and for many years was Treasurer of the First Panel Sheriff's Jury, and attended the last annual dinner of that body.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Mrs. John F. Long of this city, and three grandchildren. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

Amos H. Alling.

Amos H. Alling of the firm of A. H. & C. B. Alling, woolen manufacturers of Derby, Conn., died yesterday at his home, in Derby, aged seventy-five years. He was born in Orange, Conn. His father, Charles W. Alling, established a wool-carding and cloth-dressing plant at Orange, and this business, which later came into the hands of the two sons, Amos Henry and Charles Alling, was the foundation of the large woolen cloth manufactory the brothers have conducted in Derby for forty years, which is now known as the Pansaassett Mills, where about 500 hands are employed.

Mr. Alling was married twice. He is survived by his second wife and two daughters.

Lucius Hart.

Lucius Hart of this city died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, Broadway and Forty-first Street. He was the son of Lucius Hart, who was in the metal business in Burling Slip for fifty years. At the time of his father's death, in 1871, he succeeded him, but carried on the business for only a few years. Since then he had not been engaged in active business. He was much interested in military matters, and was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment. At one time he was a member of many prominent clubs. He leaves two sisters—Mrs. Henry N. Beers, a widow, and Mrs. R. C. Benedict of 10 West Fifty-first Street.

Obituary Notes.

Judge BENJAMIN T. GUNTER of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, who had been a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for the past eight weeks, died at that institution yesterday. The immediate cause of death was uraemic coma.

W. S. HALL died yesterday in San Francisco, aged sixty-five years. He was a shipbuilder, with yards at Port Blakely. He built a number of schooners and barkentines, famous on the Pacific Coast, some of which were engaged in the Hawaiian trade. He was born in Massachusetts.

Dr. EDWARD W. THOMSON died yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, of acute pneumonia. He had been confined to his bed only two days. Dr. Thomson was born in this city about fifty-six years ago. For many years he had been engaged in the practice of medicine near East Broadway and Grand Street. He is survived by his widow and two children.

GEORGE CURTIS, father of ex-Mayor Edwin Curtis of Boston, died yesterday in Roxbury, Mass. He was born in Westminster, Mass., Sept. 3, 1817, and went to Boston at the age of twenty to engage in the lumber business, from which he retired in 1884. Besides numerous offices of trust in financial bodies, he served in the Mechanic Boards of the old City of Roxbury and of Boston and in the Legislature.

JAMES HAYWOOD, eighty-six years of age, died at his home in Flatbush yesterday from paralysis. Mr. Haywood was born in Liverpool, England, in 1812. He came to this country about fifty years ago and engaged in the dry goods business in this city, but retired fifteen years ago. For forty-two years he had been a resident of Flatbush, and for nine years held the office of Excise Commissioner. He leaves a wife and nine children.

BOY WHO SHINNED THE POLE.

Story Told by Joseph Murphy of the Early Days in California.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

Joseph Murphy, the famous Irish comedian, may with eminent propriety be classed with the pioneers. In conversation with The Detroit Free Press Mr. Murphy gave some interesting reminiscences of his early time.

"It was forty-six years ago—in 1852," he said, "that I emigrated from New York to California. I arrived there a mere youth, without resources, and in a deplorable plight. I had expected to meet a brother, but he had gone to the Sandwich Islands, leaving me nothing more substantial than a letter of good counsel. But youth is not given to despair and I started in to hustle. The first opening I found was as waiter in an eating house much patronized by miners. I was soon rattling dishes at a lively gait, and when the proprietor of a hotel in Oroville, then a great mining camp, came to 'Frisco looking for help he took a fancy to me and offered me a job. I saw prospects and accepted. The next day I left with my new employer, a Mr. Lawler, for the camp. My baggage was packed in a snare drum, which I suspended from my neck. All I had besides a change of clothing was a set of bones, my best friend. When 'broke' I earned many a dollar with those bones, for to tell the simple truth I could handle them surprisingly well.

"Oroville was a rough place, but I was happy. Among the people I met there were two young men who lived in 'our' hotel and whose wants in the dining room I attended to. One of them was named Perkins. He was a lively, bright young fellow, who clerked in a grocery. The other was named Gore. I had not been there long when Summer came around, and with it the ever-glorious Fourth of July. Patriotism was strong in our far-away camp, and the men decided to celebrate by raising a liberty pole. A committee was appointed to go into the woods and cut a nice, straight pine and trim it. Another committee dug the hole and the women bestirred themselves to get materials for the flag. B

FOR NEW YORK HARBOR

Liberal Appropriations Now Needed to Supply Commercial Demands.

IT HAS HAD LITTLE AID FROM GOVERNMENT.

How Other Harbors and Rivers Have Benefited at the Expense of the Nation's Metropolis.

Tables That Show How Poorly New York Harbor Has Fared Compared with Less Important Points.

The writer was led to make the investigation which has resulted in the preparation of this article by reason of applications made by him to Congress at several sessions during the last sixteen years to procure appropriations for dredging out certain channels in the Harbor of New York, known as the Bay Ridge, Red Hook, Buttermilk, and Gowanus Creek Channels. These channels extend for about three miles from a point in the East River, near Hamilton Ferry, along the Brooklyn and Bay Ridge shores, to a point near Sixty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge.

On one of my visits at Washington in 1890, in connection with the matter, on appearing before the River and Harbor Committee of the House, the Chairman of the committee, at a very early stage of the hearing, made the following remark:

"Are you aware, Mr. Ambrose, that in this matter you represent a part of the country—that is to say, the Port of New York—that has had $4.50 out of every $5 that the Federal Government during its existence has appropriated for river and harbor improvements in the whole United States?"

To this I at once replied that if the facts were as stated by the Chairman, I would concede that the Port of New York should not ask for another dollar from the Federal Government for channel improvement for a long time to come.

I added, however, that while I did not have the data before me to determine correctly what the facts were, yet that I had no hesitation in saying that it was my very decided opinion that instead of having received $4.50 out of every $5, the Port of New York had not received as much as 50 cents out of every $5 appropriated. I at once began a study and investigation to learn what had been done by the Federal Government on behalf of all the rivers and harbors of the United States, and also what it had done for the Harbor of New York, in comparison with all the rest of the country.

To make it complete, I carried the investigation from the year 1790 (the year when the Government was substantially established) down to the year 1890, and laid the results of the investigation before the proper committees.

After Congress had thus had the opportunity to learn how little had ever been done for this National gateway, as compared to the vast revenues here derived, Congress took immediate and favorable action upon successive applications made by me, and at several sessions made appropriations amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $2,000,000.

These appropriations were made for the enlargement and improvement of Bay Ridge, Red Hook, Buttermilk, and Gowanus Creek Channels, so that while formerly they were not navigable except for small craft, such as scows, tugboats, &c., they are now, except the Creek Channel, the widest and deepest open highways in the port, and navigable by the deepest draught ocean-going vessels.

Some Instructive Figures.

Having decided to give this information to the public, I have lately brought my investigation down to the year 1896, inclusive, and the investigation has developed the fact that the total amount that has been appropriated by the Federal Government for all the rivers and harbors of the United States from the year 1790 to the year 1896, inclusive, has been the sum of $296,468,653.52, of which only $2,252,500 has been appropriated for the Harbor of New York; this being the amount (except $252,500 thereof, which was appropriated for Newtown Creek through the efforts of other parties,) which, as above stated, was obtained almost altogether through my personal efforts during the last sixteen years, and $1,500,000 of the amount was secured entirely by my efforts within the last six years.

As explained in a later part of this article, I do not include in the two million dollars here mentioned the expenditures for Hell Gate, Harlem River, and Sandy Hook improvements, for they are not in any sense harbor improvements, being at points so far distant from the place where traffic concentrates inside the harbor.

Upon the assumption thus made of what properly constitutes harbor improvements, the Harbor of New York had received out of the total appropriations made for the entire country during the 106 years mentioned, only one-half of 1 cent out of every dollar, as compared with 99½ cents devoted to improvements in the rest of the country.

Statistics showing receipts from import duties at the different ports of the United States are not very complete anterior to the year 1856, or, at least, not readily obtainable. I have, however, obtained accurate data for the forty-one years from 1856 to 1896, inclusive.

These show that the total receipts from import duties for the forty-one years at all the ports of the United States were $6,250,000,000.

Of this whole amount of receipts there was collected at New York $4,297,000,000, and at all other ports of the country only $1,953,000,000.

That is to say, out of every 100 cents collected by the Federal Government at all the ports of the country for the last forty-one years, 69 cents were collected at New York, and only 31 cents from all the rest of the country.

While out of every 100 cents which the Government has expended during the past 106 years for the improvement of all the rivers and harbors in the country, it has expended only one-half of 1 cent out of every dollar within the Harbor of New York, and 99½ cents out of every dollar in all the rest of the country.

The Federal Government has thus secured at this port two-thirds of the revenue that has enabled it to live and pay its debts, and yet for the enormous benefits that it has received from the Port of New York it has given practically nothing in return.

In the study of what appropriations have been made for the Harbor of New York, I will, for an easier understanding of the matter, present it under three sub-divisions:

First—The topography and extent of the harbor.

Second—The import and export trade of the Port of New York, and the revenue that the Federal Government derives therefrom, as compared with the trade in all other parts of the country, and the revenue derived from it.

Third—The appropriations made by the Federal Government for the Port of New York, as compared with the total appropriations for the whole United States, and with appropriations for special harbors, rivers, and sections in other portions of the country.

Topography and Extent of the Harbor

The New York Harbor, or the Upper Bay of New York, lies inside and north of the Narrows at Fort Hamilton, and comprises the Upper Bay, which terminates at the Battery; the East River to Port Morris, and the Hudson River to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It surrounds the City of New York and bounds the west side of Brooklyn and Long Island City, and the east side of Staten Island and Jersey City, and contains in superficial area 19,840 acres, or 31 square miles in superficial area. The total shore or bulkhead line of New York Harbor is 62½ miles, divided as follows:

Hudson River, from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Battery on New York shore	70,000 feet or 13¼ miles
Hudson River, from opposite Spuyten Duyvil Creek to Constable Point on the New Jersey shore	93,760 feet or 17¾ miles
East River, from the Battery to Port Morris on the New York City shore	50,000 feet or 9½ miles
East River, from Lawrence Point, opposite Port Morris to Fort Hamilton on the Long Island shore	37,000 feet or 13¼ miles
Upper Bay, on east side of Staten Island, from Fort Wadsworth to St. George	20,000 feet or 3¾ miles
Total shore or bulkhead line	62½ miles

The Lower Bay of New York, which lies below or south of the Narrows, is the main entrance to the harbor, which has also a second entrance, from Long Island Sound through Hell Gate.

The navigable channel depth across the bar at Sandy Hook and through the Lower Bay has been improved by the Federal Government, so that it has at present a depth of 30 feet at low water and a width of 1,000 feet. What is called Sandy Hook Bar lies fifteen miles to the southeast of, and on the ocean side, of the Narrows at Fort Hamilton. The bar is a strip or belt of ground 4,000 feet wide, east and west, and extends north and south from Sandy Hook to Coney Island, a distance of eight miles. The dredging which the Federal Government did was on this belt of ground, and was for the purpose of opening a channel across it which should lead westerly from the sea toward the harbor, and which channel should be 1,000 feet in width and have a depth of 30 feet at low water. From the west or harbor side of the Sandy Hook Bar, for a distance of four miles westerly the existing natural channel averaged over 40 feet in depth and 3,000 feet in width, so that no dredging has been or will be required over these four miles.

From the westerly end of this last mentioned four miles for a distance of five miles northerly up through the Lower Bay dredging had to be done to secure the desired depth of 30 feet and a width of 1,000 feet, the natural depth of this five-mile stretch being only about 24 feet. For the remaining five miles up to the Narrows at Fort Hamilton no dredging had to be done, as the natural channel averages over 60 feet in depth, with an average width of at least 4,000 feet. The five-mile section last mentioned constitutes the upper part of the fifteen miles which comprise the Sandy Hook Channel, or, in other words, the entire channel of fifteen miles from the ocean to the Narrows.

Above the Narrows, and between the Narrows and the Battery the natural channel lies about midway between the shores, and it has a depth of from forty-five to seventy feet, for widths varying from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, while through the Hell Gate entrance the depth averages only twenty feet at low water.

East and Hudson Rivers.

The main ship channel of the Hudson River, which is located about midway between the New York and New Jersey shores, has ample width and depth, while that of the East River is much obstructed by rocks and reefs, which are constant sources of danger to passing vessels. The worst of these is the reef extending one and a half miles south from the southerly end of Blackwell's Island, which is about 100 feet wide and mostly above high water, and is composed of solid rock; the reef in Hell Gate known as Middle Ground, just above Ward's Island, which has a depth over it of about eighteen feet at low tide, and the reef extending from Grand Street to Twenty-sixth Street on the New York side known as Shell Reef, which has a depth over it of fourteen feet only, and which is composed of clay and bowlders on the surface, with possibly solid rock underneath. Besides these there are a number of detached rocks scattered along the channel of the East River, and new ones are often discovered by vessels coming in contact with them.

The channels along the shores of the harbor outside of the pier heads are maintained by the natural scouring force of the currents, but the conditions that affect the slips inside of the pier head lines on the Hudson River are very different from the conditions that affect the slips upon the East River.

On the west side of Manhattan Island is the Hudson River, in which the tide rises to a point as far north as the State dam at Troy, 150 miles north of New York City. The total length of the Hudson River from its source, at Newcomb, Essex County, in the Adirondacks, is 300 miles, and it has a watershed of 10,000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres. The Hudson River, although not a sediment-bearing stream like the Mississippi, still carries in suspension a large quantity of material, consisting of the sewage of the numerous towns and villages along its banks, and during heavy rainfalls and the early Spring thaws it receives in addition the vast quantity of material washed down from its immense watershed, the presence of which is easily detected by the discoloration of the water. While there is no doubt that most of this variety of material is carried to the sea by the strong ebb currents, it is equally certain that a large percentage of it is deposited in the slips that surround the piers on both shores of the Hudson River, for it is well known that these slips require frequent dredging to maintain their depth. The Hudson River flows down in one undivided stream between the shores of New Jersey and New York City, and, joining the East River at the Battery, the stream or current continues down on the west side of Governors Island and the harbor to the Narrows.

The East River, which is really a strait between Manhattan Island and Long Island, connects the sea by way of Long Island Sound with the sea by way of the Narrows and the Lower Bay. It carries substantially no material in suspension, as it has only an inconsiderable drainage area. The sewage from the cities on the shores of the East River flows into the water near the ends of the piers, and only a small part of it is left on deposit upon the ground at the bottom of the slips, because the larger part is forced out into the channel and is carried by the currents into the sea, through Sandy Hook and Long Island Sound. The slips surrounding the piers on its shores, after they have been once dredged out to a sufficient depth, require dredging only at long intervals to maintain that depth. The report of the United States Coast Survey respecting tidal levels and flow of currents in New York Bay and Harbor conclusively shows, by instrumental observation, that no water from the Hudson River enters into the East River, because the water level of the East River is always higher than that of the Hudson River.

The East River begins at the westerly end of Long Island Sound, at Throgg's Neck, and flows in a westerly and southerly direction to its junction with the Hudson at the Battery. The East River is divided into two streams by islands at several points along its course, and at the Battery enters the Upper Bay by two streams, the main stream running between Governors Island and the Brooklyn shore and passing out into the bay through Buttermilk, Red Hook, and Bay Ridge Channels, and the other stream passing into the bay between Governors Island and the Battery. The waters of the East River flow down between Manhattan Island and Long Island and join, but do not mingle with, the waters of the Hudson at the Battery, as the water of the East River forces the Hudson River water to the shores of New Jersey and Staten Island. So much of the water of the East River as passes between Governors Island and Brooklyn flows down along the Brooklyn shore through Buttermilk, Red Hook, and Bay Ridge Channels to the sea through the Narrows. Prof. Mitchell, in his report on the circulation of the sea through New York Harbor, says: "The peculiar quality of the East River current, as compared with the free tidal current, is that the former is a gravity stream, i. e., it is water running down a slope as in a fresh-water river. The East River delivers more water into New York Harbor than it carries back again into the Sound. The fresh waters that enter from the Hudson and other rivers play an insignificant part in the physics of the harbor, but the circulation of the sea by way of the East River, although small in quantity, is the element which determines the superiority of New York Harbor over nearly all the sand-barred inlets of the world. It is this circulation which keeps the port open in Winter and sweeps the sand from its threshold."

Channels Will Be Permanent.

The essential fact shown by the foregoing statement from Prof. Mitchell is that the Sandy Hook Channel, from the ocean into the harbor of New York, as far north as the Narrows, will be permanent in character, depth, and location, and will not change from place to place, because the current or circulation of the sea going out through it will maintain it at its full depth and width.

The Buttermilk, Red Hook, and Bay Ridge Channels along the Brooklyn shore, which serve to carry the main body of water from the East River to the Narrows, to whatever size they may be deepened and widened, will also permanently remain at that size, because of the scouring force of this great current of sea water that comes from the ocean through Long Island Sound and the East River, and which passes through these channels on its way out to the ocean again through the Narrows.

As further proof of this we have the preponderance of the ebb tide in the East River over the flood tide, and the ebb tide in every tidal stream being the scouring tide, the tendency against shoaling is self-evident.

There is also the important fact that the East River, having practically no drainage area or watershed from which materials are brought into it, carries no material in suspension, and therefore can deposit none in these channels, or in the slips along its shores. It is also well known that the East River and these three channels to the south of it, through which it finds its way through the Narrows to the sea, cannot receive any sediment from the Hudson River, because the water of the Hudson when it reaches the Battery on its way out is crowded over to the west side of the harbor, and on to the Jersey flats and toward Staten Island and by the body of water coming from the East River between the Battery and Governors Island, and which body of water flows southerly along the westerly side of Governors Island.

The waters of the Hudson River, after they have passed to the south of Governors Island, receive an additional and controlling impulse to the westward from the very large volume of water that comes out of the East River through Buttermilk Channel to the southeast of Governors Island; thus allowing the sea water from the ocean coming in through Long Island Sound and the East River to pass out through the Buttermilk, Red Hook, and Bay Ridge channels to the Narrows.

The fact that the Hudson River waters do not pass into the East River or to the east of Governors Island is also established by observations that have been made upon the currents at the beginning of the flood tides. These observations show that the stream on the west side of the harbor, coming from the Hudson River, still flows ebb, or to the southward, while at the same moment the currents along the Bay Ridge and Brooklyn shores are running flood or northward; thus clearly showing that the waters of the two rivers do not intermingle, but that they are as completely divided and separated as though a wall of solid masonry stood between them, extending from the Battery to the Narrows along a line some distance to the west of Governors Island.

For the reasons above stated it is apparent that when channels and slips have been once excavated to any given depth in the East River or along the shore of Brooklyn toward Fort Hamilton, they will retain such depth with but little, if any, occasion for further dredging.

Import and Export Trade.

Second—The import and export trade of the Port of New York and the revenue that the Federal Government derives from it, as compared with the import and export trade, and what it gets therefrom, in all other parts of the country.

It is very well known that more than half the foreign commerce of the United States passes through the Port of New York. The import trade of the Port of New York considerably exceeds the import trade of all the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and lake ports combined; while its export trade amounts to nearly as much as the export trade of all its competitors. It follows, therefore, that the chief part of those revenues that are drawn by the Federal Government from duties on imports are received from the New York Custom House. The following table is an exhibit of the total value of imports of the entire country during the thirty-five years beginning July 1, 1860, and ending June 30, 1895, and of the comparative amount of duties collected thereon at the different ports of entry. The table also shows the exports from the same ports during the same period:

Ports.	Foreign Imports.	Receipts from Duties On Foreign Imports.	Exports of Domestic Goods.
New York	$13,688,174,078	$4,003,569,753.34	$11,038,442,674
Boston	1,862,851,677	570,086,708.91	1,549,002,385
Philadelphia	1,022,695,160	357,861,337.50	1,062,297,358
Baltimore	543,205,328	137,530,134.59	1,361,950,964
New Orleans	418,953,863	84,092,087.58	2,612,519,911
San Francisco	1,230,803,282	243,747,564.95	1,176,297,081
Aggregate, all other ports	1,968,602,052	422,843,426.48	4,417,392,955
Total United States	$20,735,285,440	$5,819,231,013.35	$23,217,903,328

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the total duties collected for the whole country were $131,818,530.62. Of this amount New York contributed $87,424,445.71, and all other ports only $44,394,084.91. This was 66.32 per cent. in favor of New York.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the total duties collected were $152,158,617.45, and this was divided as follows: New York, $103,633,983.83, and all other ports $48,524,633.62, or 68.11 per cent. in favor of New York.

Thus during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 New York contributed $191,058,429.54 to the revenues of the country, and all other ports only $92,918,718.53.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the total value of foreign imports for New York was $513,241,192, and for all other United States ports $275,324,712, or 65 per cent. in favor of New York, and the total value of New York's domestic exports was $401,150,796; all other ports $488,579,538, or 45 per cent. in favor of New York. These figures show that during the year ending June 30, 1895, New York secured 65 per cent. of the total foreign imports of the country, and exported 45 per cent. of the entire home products.

So much for figures that can be obtained from official reports.

It has been found to be impracticable to get accurate data wherewith to measure or fairly estimate the vast magnitude of the coasting trade of the Port of New York, which includes its trade with all other seaports of the Union; and equally impracticable to measure the amount of its trade with the interior of the country, for the reason that no reliable statistics have ever been kept of either. It is very well known, however, that with respect to its coasting trade combined with its trade with the interior of the country, the Port of New York controls more than half of the trade of the whole Union.

It concerns us also to know the relations of the metropolitan centre, which comprises the cities and towns that cluster around the harbor of New York, to the rest of the Union in industry, wealth, and population. Consider the question of population. It is a fact that a man can stand on the top of any of the tall buildings in New York City and overlook about one fourteenth part of the inhabitants of the entire Union, with its more than 3,000,000 square miles and numberless towns and cities.

As an industrial centre, the metropolitan district produces more than one-twentieth of the annual product of the country. It contains more than 40,000 factories, and produces goods to the value of many hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

The assessed valuation of its real estate is much more than one-twentieth of the assessed value of the entire Union, and its total wealth, including the personal property held by its citizens, is estimated at one-fifteenth of our National wealth.

Appropriations for the Harbor.

Third.—The appropriations made by the Federal Government for the Port of New York, as compared with the total appropriations made for the whole United States, and with special appropriations for certain harbors, rivers, and sections in other portions of the country.

In presenting the following comparative statement of the total appropriations of Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors from the foundation of the Federal Government to the year 1896 it would be well to say in advance that no disparagement is meant for any section of the Union. It will be well to say also that it is not intended to make a charge of excessive appropriations for any section. The total of all appropriations seems light to the verge of parsimony when we reflect that one hundred years ago the continent, except along a thin line of population on the Atlantic seaboard, was a complete and unbroken wilderness.

The inhabitants of the district in which the Port of New York is comprised have been, since the foundation of the Government, strangely oblivious to what has so vitally concerned the commercial interests of this port, in that they have failed to apply for and to secure from the Federal Government such share of appropriations as properly belonged to this port, by reason of its conceded supremacy in all that constitutes the chief and general port of entry, through which the great bulk of the merchandise and products of the country at large are brought in and sent out.

Hence, it is well to consider in detail some of the further grounds upon which the Port of New York is entitled now and hereafter to base its claim to larger and more adequate appropriations from the Federal Government.

With the large commerce of this port in view, second only to the commerce of the greatest commercial city in the world, London, with the further facts given in the preceding pages, it is instructive to study the figures which represent Congressional appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors since the foundation of the Government, and to observe the trifling total that has gone toward the improvement of New York Harbor. Comprehending Brooklyn and Jersey City in the calculation, and leaving out all improvements that belong rather to the list of river than harbor improvements, we find the total to be most ludicrously small. It may be said, in general terms, that the Federal Government has done next to nothing for the harbor of its chief commercial city.

What the States Have Received.

The following table gives the total of all appropriations charged to the account of each State from the year 1790 to the year 1896, inclusive:

State, &c.	Amounts Appropriated.
Alaska	$5,000.00
Alabama	6,316,480.69
Arizona	10,000.00
Arkansas	3,669,093.75
California	6,783,677.27
Conecticut	3,791,188.83
Delaware	4,330,062.70
District of Columbia	2,746,500.00
Florida	4,191,250.00
Georgia	8,464,315.41
Idaho	90,000.00
Illinois	7,283,555.00
Indiana	1,920,138.92
Iowa	72,000.00
Kansas	102,500.00
Kentucky	3,289,745.74
Louisiana	12,465,004.55
Maine	3,528,900.87
Maryland	4,797,439.50
Massachusetts	6,737,215.08
Michigan	20,968,680.27
Minnesota	1,661,850.00
Mississippi	1,908,925.00
Missouri	895,100.00
Montana	45,000.00
New Hampshire	594,500.00
New Jersey	2,599,118.00
New York	22,319,943.16
North Carolina	5,498,908.92
Ohio	8,561,763.36
Oregon	9,680,942.47
Pennsylvania	5,167,370.63
Rhode Island	2,762,650.00
South Carolina	5,496,085.00
Tennessee	1,973,000.00
Texas	12,564,050.00
Vermont	852,172.20
Virginia	4,844,221.00
Washington	912,350.00
West Virginia	4,720,225.00
Wisconsin	8,791,947.84
Delaware River	4,021,961.71
Mississippi River	52,821,125.73
Missouri River	9,391,000.00
Ohio River	10,856,572.16
Tennessee River	5,050,522.12
Removing obstructions in Western rivers, (Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas)	4,186,800.05
Northern and Northwestern lakes	5,101,561.96
Surveys and examination	3,769,463.00
Miscellaneous	407,750.00
Grand total	$296,468,653.52

Some Trite Comparisons.

It will be observed in looking over the above table that while the amount appropriated for river and harbor improvements in the State of New York is larger than the appropriations in any other single State, it is yet not nearly so large, when population and traffic are taken into the calculation, as the amount contributed to several of the younger or less important States. The total amount, $22,319,943.16, for example, is nearly equaled by the amount appropriated for Michigan, a State which has obtained $20,968,680.27 of the public money for the improvement of her waterways and harbors. We find also $8,791,947.84 charged against the young, not very populous, and commercially not very important State of Wisconsin; $12,465,004.55 charged against Louisiana, and no less than $4,330,032.70 charged to the account of Delaware, a State hardly more populous, and not nearly so rich, as some single wards in the City of New York. The excuse for the latter State will be found in the fact that she lies at the gate of the Delaware Bay and River, and that her appropriations are made for the benefit of the rich and powerful State of Pennsylvania. But New York lies at the main gate of the continent, and bears toward almost the entire Union the relations which Delaware bears to only a single State.

The Mississippi River has had appropriated up to the close of 1896 the magnificent sum of $52,821,125.73, having during the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896 received no less than $17,339,000. In the five years embracing 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896 the amounts appropriated for rivers and harbors for the whole United States sum up $83,542,019. Of this amount New York Harbor has received only $808,600, or less than 1 per cent. of the total amount appropriated. During the same period New York has paid into the National Treasury in receipts from duties on imports $595,081,597.94, as against $287,570,157.20 from all other ports of the United States, or 67 per cent. of the total receipts.

That is to say, the Federal Government, out of every 100 cents which it has expended on the improvement of all the rivers and harbors of the whole country, has spent less than 1 cent in the Harbor of New York, while out of every 100 cents that it has received from import duties at all the ports of the country, it has got over 67 cents from the Harbor of New York alone.

A Few Instructive Particulars.

To understand the parsimony of the appropriations for New York Harbor, however, it will be necessary to descend to particulars, and to make comparisons which it is to be hoped that citizens at the East, West, or South may not think odious. We do not comprehend the full measure of the neglect from which the Harbor of New York has suffered until we begin to examine the detailed expenditures for harbor improvements as they are illustrated by the appropriations for different ports and separate carefully the items that should be classed as river improvements from the items that should properly be classed as harbor improvements. First, studying the following table, which gives a detailed statement of the amount of moneys expended for the improvement of different rivers, bayous, and harbors for which the largest expenditures have been made throughout the Union, and then observe the analysis that follows:

State and River or Harbor.	Amounts Appropriated.
Alabama, Mobile Harbor	$3,593,630.68
Arkansas, White River	370,000.00
California, Oakland Harbor	1,804,600.00
Connecticut, New Haven Harbor	1,161,000.00
Delaware, Delaware Breakwater	2,806,853.70
District of Columbia, Washington and Georgetown	2,746,500.00
Florida, St. John's River	1,711,000.00
Georgia, Savannah River and Harbor	5,580,606.64
Illinois, Chicago Harbor	2,331,005.00
Illinois, Illinois River	1,743,650.00
Indiana, Michigan City Harbor	1,273,638.92
Iowa, Dubuque Harbor	69,500.00
Kentucky, Kentucky River	2,281,155.15
Louisiana, Bayou Plaquemine	480,000.00
Maine, Portland Harbor	873,977.05
Maryland, Baltimore Harbor	3,721,030.00
Massachusetts, Boston Harbor	3,024,196.00
Michigan, St. Mary's River, Falls, and Canal	10,841,765.22
Michigan, Sand Beach, Lake Huron	1,336,000.00
Michigan, St. Clair River Flats and Canal	901,717.97
Minnesota, Duluth Harbor	902,299.20
Mississippi, Yazoo River	275,000.00
Missouri, St. Louis Harbor	342,600.00
New Hampshire, Cocheco River	240,000.00
New Jersey, Raritan River	665,213.00
New York, Buffalo Harbor	2,861,480.41
New York, Buttermilk Channel	496,350.00
New York, Hell Gate	4,885,361.07
New York, Gowanus Bay	1,503,650.00
New York, Hudson River	3,091,038.00
New York, Harlem River	1,166,000.00
New York, Channel off Sandy Hook	1,795,000.00
New York, Hudson River opposite Jersey City	25,000.00
New York, Oswego Harbor	1,902,612.87
New York, wrecks at Sandy Hook	116,530.00
New York, Newtown Creek	227,500.00
North Carolina, Cape Fear River	3,485,478.92
Ohio, Cleveland Harbor	1,833,631.61
Ohio, Toledo Harbor	1,622,200.00
Oregon, Columbia Cascades	3,673,400.00
Pennsylvania, Erie Harbor	921,867.23
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Harbor	3,241,000.00
Rhode Island, Providence River	820,750.00
South Carolina, Charleston Harbor	4,277,200.00
Texas, Galveston Harbor and Bay	8,704,800.00
Texas, Sabine Pass	2,118,750.00
Vermont, Burlington Harbor	601,922.20
Virginia, James River	1,772,500.00
West Virginia, Great Kanawha River	3,976,087.00
Wisconsin, Fox and Wisconsin Rivers	3,377,831.07

Moneys Not for the Harbor.

At a casual glance the appropriations for New York Harbor, as given in the above table, may not seem so inadequate to persons who, not being familiar with the topography of the harbor, do not know where or for what purpose these appropriations were expended. People generally are apt to regard Hell Gate and the Harlem River as parts of New York Harbor, but they are not. It should be unnecessary to say that improvements at those points are properly to be considered not harbor, but river improvements. Neither the East River at Hell Gate nor the Harlem River, now being converted into a ship canal, lies within the radius of New York Harbor, that is to say, where traffic concentrates; and were we to charge the appropriations for their improvement to the account of New York Harbor, that is, where the shipping business of the port is done, we should have to charge the cost of the work on the lower Mississippi between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico to the harbor account of New Orleans. The harbor account of New Orleans would then foot up $12,782,864.55 of appropriations, a total far in excess of the total appropriations made for all work done anywhere in the vicinity of New York, as well as in New York Harbor proper.

Deduct the appropriations, then, for the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate, the Harlem River improvement, and the channel improvements off Sandy Hook from the bill against the New York Harbor and see how the account stands. We find remaining only the money appropriated for the improvement of Gowanus Bay, $1,503,650; for the improvement of Buttermilk Channel, $496,350; for the improvement of the Hudson River opposite Jersey City, $25,000, and for the improvement of Newtown Creek and Bay, $227,500. The total of these four items foots up only $2,252,500, a ridiculously small total when we consider the magnitude of the maritime operations that concentrate in the Harbor of New York, and the amounts appropriated for improvements elsewhere.

Harbor Appropriations Compared.

Compare the foregoing figures with some of the figures that represent appropriations for harbor improvements in a few of the minor ports of the Union.

Beginning with Boston, we find the total charged to harbor improvements to be $3,024,196. Philadelphia has had $3,241,000 appropriated since 1888, exclusive of the amounts appropriated for the Delaware River; while during this same period of eight years Philadelphia has paid into the National Treasury, from customs duties, only $125,912,002, or about the amount New York pays in one year. Passing down the coast to Baltimore, we discover the total amount of appropriations for her harbor have been $3,721,030. Charleston has had $4,277,200; Savannah, $5,580,606; Mobile, $3,593,630, and Galveston, $8,704,800. Passing to the lake ports we find some still more surprising figures. Burlington, Vt., a city which few persons outside of Burlington ever suspected of being a port, has managed to obtain harbor improvement appropriations to the amount of $601,922, or about one-third the total for New York. Erie and Toledo have been made happy in receiving, the first-named city $921,867 and the last named $1,622,200, the latter being equal to two-thirds of the appropriations for New York Harbor. Appropriations for Cleveland reach $1,833,631, and for Chicago $2,331,005. Michigan City, Ind., (a port which most persons outside of Indiana would have difficulty in locating,) has received $1,273,638 and the seemingly munificent total of $20,968,680.27 in Federal money obtained by the State of Michigan has largely gone toward the improvement of numberless small harbors which, to say the least, have not a National reputation.

Lake Harbor Appropriations.

But while making an exposition of the qualifications of our fellow-citizens of the South and West for obtaining appropriations, it will not do to forget that the citizens of New York State outside the metropolis have some accomplishments of a corresponding kind. The following table gives the amount appropriated for lake harbors in New York State where the appropriations exceed $100,000.

Locality.	Amounts Appropriated.
Buffalo Harbor	$2,861,480.41
Charlotte Harbor	521,328.40
Dunkirk Harbor	564,079.38
Oak Orchard Harbor	205,000.00
Ogdensburg Harbor	282,355.56
Olcott Harbor	163,000.00
Oswego Harbor	1,902,612.87
Plattsburg Harbor	185,680.01
Tonawanda Harbor	350,000.00
Great Sodus Harbor	475,646.80
Little Sodus Harbor	332,941.77

It will be seen by this table that the three harbors known as Dunkirk, Great Sodus, and Little Sodus Harbors, (ports which probably nine-tenths of the citizens of the State of New York could not locate without the aid of a map,) have received appropriations which, combined in amount, equal two-thirds of the appropriations for New York Harbor, (viz., $1,372,667.95.)

What Kentucky River Cost.

Now let us see what has been done for one of the interior rivers of the country, and that also not an important stream, commercially speaking. The Kentucky River is a tributary of the Ohio, and empties into it at Carrollton, Ky. The object of its improvement was to repair five locks and dams built by the State of Kentucky, and to extend slack-water navigation for a draught of six feet, by the construction of twelve additional locks and dams, to Three Forks, a distance of 261 miles from the mouth of the river.

The improvement of a river of this class differs materially from the method adapted for tidal rivers. In tidal rivers increased depths are secured by the familiar process of dredging, while in non-tidal rivers little or no dredging is done, but slack-water or lock and dam navigation is resorted to. This consists in dividing the river into a number of pools or ponds, by forming dams to keep the water in the pools at a constant head or depth, and by passing the vessels from one pool to another by locks at the ends of each dam. A lock is a small basin just large enough to receive a boat, in which the water is confined on the sides by two upright walls of masonry, and at the ends by two gates, which open and shut, both for the purpose of allowing the boat to pass and to cut off the water of the upper pool from the lower, as well as from the lock while the boat is in it. To pass a boat from one pool to the other—from the upper to the lower for example—the lock is first filled with water, by means of valves; the upper gates are then opened and the boat passed in; these gates are next shut, and the water is then drawn from the lock by valves, until the boat is lowered to the lower pool, when the lower gates are opened and the boat is passed out. It will readily be seen that this really transforms the river into a canal and requires the constant employment of men to operate the locks and a continual expense to keep in repair the dams, locks, and necessary machinery for operating. There has been appropriated to date for the improvement of the Kentucky River $1,673,000, and further allotments, amounting to $608,155.15, have been made for operating and keeping in repair the locks and dams. The expenditure of these amounts has resulted in restoring five locks and dams, in building one new lock and in operating the river since 1880.

The expenses incurred in operating and maintaining navigation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, were $67,677.93, this being exclusive of the amount expended in improving the river, which was $69,999.48 for the same period of time.

It Was All for This.

The commercial statistics of Kentucky River, as printed in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the seven fiscal years ended with June 30, 1896, are as follows:

ARTICLES.	1890. Tons.	1891. Tons.	1892. Tons.	1893. Tons.	1894. Tons.	1895. Tons.	1896. Tons.
Beer	......	......	345	325	193	52	38
Brick	......	......	130	771	1,394	156	87
Coal	89,562	89,752	203,224	176,871	108,169	49,912	34,811
Cement	......	......	200	212	1,119	333	418
Cooperage	......	......	736	1,116	670	......	......
Cross-ties	......	......	1,445	889	......	......	......
Grain	6,991	14,279	10,219	725	7,859	4,844	3,142
Flour	1,503	1,744	6,233	12,094	6,407	1,719	1,678
Hay	4,407	500	6,486	5,120	2,273	2,620	2,183
Iron	1,903	712	4,292	5,671	175		
Live stock	2,850	3,065	2,506	493	2,288	838	1,217
Lime	......	......	......	......	......	......	450
Logs	158,903	224,844	72,749	2,071	68,866	206,342	198,514
Lumber	10,670	15,256	13,336	63,197	......	3,170	1,667
Merchandise, Miscel	19,554	21,739	60,618	28,156	25,744	13,810	9,799
Salt	909	1,602	9,025	4,276	3,328	654	1,129
Timber	4,682	3,761	21,831	3,131	3,078		3,000
Tobacco	2,783	5,636	11,199	5,808	11,667	4,468	4,638
Whisky	4,142	4,306	4,098	3,263	3,732	5,059	4,533
Passengers	1,995	2,023	3,172	3,176	3,055	2,841	2,082
Total	310,854	389,219	431,846	330,449	250,817	296,818	269,386

The tonnage of the Kentucky River for the year 1896 is 269,386 tons, with an estimated value of $2,963,246. This includes all the commerce of the river, both up and down. The commerce passing the locks on this stream amounts to about 130,150 tons annually, valued at $1,431,650, while the cost of maintaining the slack-water system has averaged $50,000 per annum. The importation of sugar alone for the Port of New York for the year 1895 was 950,405 tons, or nearly four times the total tonnage of the Kentucky River, and its value was $38,748,608, which at the present tariff rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem would have resulted in a revenue of $15,499,443, or more than five times the value of the total tonnage of the Kentucky River, from which the General Government derived no revenue whatever.

The total value of foreign imports and domestic exports of New York for the year 1895 was $914,391,988, or 300 times the value of the Kentucky River tonnage for the same year, and yet the Harbor of New York has received from the Federal Government in 106 years for harbor improvements only $2,252,500, as against $2,281,155 for the Kentucky River.

The River and Harbor Act of June 3, 1896, provides for the completion of the present project of improvement of the Kentucky River at a cost of $1,349,000, exclusive of the amounts heretofore expended. This will bring the cost of the completed improvement up to $3,630,155, including the cost of operating and maintenance. If the cost of operating and maintaining increases in the same ratio as the locks increase in number this cost will be about $150,000 per annum when all the locks and dams, seventeen in number, and all the other improvements contemplated by the expenditure of this $1,349,000 appropriation shall have been completed. When this last appropriation shall have been expended in the year 1900 it will send the total cost of the improvement and maintenance and operation up to $3,830,000.

But even after expending this sum, the Government must, in order to derive any use of the improvements and get any benefit from the expenditure, continue to expend annually $150,000 for maintenance and operating the locks and dams.

Harbor Appropriations Not Jobs.

This is not written with the intention of criticising the appropriations for Kentucky River, but merely to show how little has been done for New York and vicinity when compared with other sections of the country. The press of the country, and particularly the metropolitan press, considers it proper to heap abuse and ridicule on the River and Harbor acts and their supporters. Nearly all delight in calling the appropriation for the improvement of any river or harbor a steal or a job. Now, it is well known that all money so appropriated is expended by the engineer officers of the army and is subject to all the safeguards provided by the regulations of the Treasury, and of the many millions so expended none has ever been misapplied or paid out without an equivalent having been received. Any impartial investigation will show at once that contracts are only let after public competition and that the prices paid are lower than could be obtained by corporations or individuals for similar work. The fact that this class of work is being done all over the country by the Federal Government encourages contractors to build large and specially adapted plants and creates competition, which is a direct benefit to private corporations and individuals by enabling them to get their work done at a reduced cost. The general principle involved in the custom of improving the waterways of the country by the General Government was recognized in the early days, as far back as 1802, when an appropriation of $30,000 was made for public piers in the Delaware River, which was the first appropriation made for the improvement of rivers and harbors by the Federal Government. The same principle is also in vogue in various States of Europe.

It is an established fact that the life and prosperity of a nation depend upon its trade and commerce, and that everything that is done to facilitate commerce tends to increase the wealth and importance of the nation as a whole. Since the General Government assumes and has control of all navigable waters, it must, of course, make and maintain all improvements of such waters. If it were otherwise and the improvements were left to be made by private enterprise, a tax would have to be levied on all who use the waters in order to reimburse private capital, in the same way, as was formerly done, when turnpikes and bridges were built and when all passing over them had to pay toll. That a tax of this kind is abhorrent and onerous is shown by the fact that even on land it is successfully objected to, and that toll bridges and roads are fast becoming obsolete.

Periodic Appropriations.

The following table shows the amounts appropriated for rivers and harbors in periods of twenty-five years, beginning with 1800, and shows that as the country becomes larger and more prosperous the necessity and demand for further improvements becomes greater:

Period.	Amounts Appropriated.	Average Amount Appropriated Per Annum.	Average Population.	Amount Per Capita.
1800-1825	$205,122.56	$8,204.90	8,529,241	1-10 cent.
1826-1850	10,535,120.42	421,404.81	17,470,938	2 4-10 cents.
1851-1875	50,741,351.11	2,029,656.00	33,774,474	6 cents.
1876-1896	234,967,060.43	11,190,340.98	57,178,536	19 5-10 cents.
Total	$296,468,653.52			

Why New York Was Neglected.

The question to follow upon these facts and reflections will occur naturally. Why has the harbor of a district of so much importance in the Union been so sadly neglected?

Two causes that have done much to perpetuate existing defects may be mentioned. One is the natural excellence of the harbor and the other is its vast extent. While the commerce of the port was comparatively small, and was mainly carried on in ships of light draught, harbor facilities were abundant, and the natural channels, with only here and there an exception, were adequate. Men interested in the harbor did not therefore importune Congress for appropriations. But in recent years all this has changed. Observations through a number of decades show that the commerce of the port doubles in periods averaging about fifteen years, and the demands upon space are therefore rapidly increasing. But this is not all. The size of the ships engaged in the transportation of merchandise has increased enormously; the new ships are almost a third deeper in draught than the old ones; in length they have nearly doubled; and they demand more room and greater depth of water for their movements. What were once adequate harbor accommodations have therefore become entirely insufficient, while at the same time the changes have occurred so gradually that little effort has been made to provide remedies.

Liberal Treatment Needed.

New York, which in a large sense speaks for the entire country, has now become fully conscious of her embarrassments, and demands that liberal appropriations shall be made to render the harbor equal to her modern needs. In speaking for herself, however, she claims, as no other city can claim, to be speaking for the entire country; for her operations are so vast that they act upon the local interests of the most remote districts. Whatever facilitates the commercial traffic of New York exerts a favorable influence on the markets throughout the whole country. The people of Idaho and at all other points, however remote, have to pay for the delays and costs entailed by obstructions in the harbor of this great commercial centre.

Let us briefly recapitulate, then, some of the arguments in favor of larger appropriations for the harbor of New York.

First—The port of New York is the chief seat of the National commerce and the chief source of the public revenue.

Second—The State of New York has received much less proportionately from the Federal Government than should have been awarded to her, when her population and the extent of her trade and industries are considered, and the harbor of New York, in view of its pre-eminent position and commercial importance, has fared incomparably worse than the rest of the State and Nation. The harbors of Buffalo and Oswego even have each cost much more than the harbor of the metropolis. Yet New York represents not merely the commercial centre of the Union, but it is its actual centre industrially and financially, and it exerts a regulating influence over all the markets of the country.

Third and finally—The enormous increase in the traffic of the port and the changed character of the ships engaged in transportation, are making the harbor altogether inadequate to current needs.

Future of the Harbor.

The harbor of New York possesses wonderful possibilities. It is equal to the demands of the commerce of all the great capitals of the world combined, and it cannot fail of concentrating in its neighborhood an incomparably larger population than ever yet found lodgment in any other place. Even across the Hudson in New Jersey there are skeleton cities, more than twenty-five miles in length, which will one day surpass the present population of London and maintain a close rivalry with the great cities, which, connecting with New York, will cover all the western end of Long Island and Staten Island.

New York at the present time controls more than 67 per centum of the whole foreign commerce of the country. It does not, however, depend merely upon the extent of its foreign commerce for its commercial supremacy and material growth. Rapidly as this has been increasing during the past thirty years, it has not begun to keep pace with the advance caused by the development of our domestic industries.

As the business metropolis of the whole country, all trunk lines of railway, as well as all coastwise transportation systems, here converge; and they pour into this port, as a common centre, continuously, a vast stream of commodities. Here they are stored; here, after a time, they are sold or exchanged; and from here they radiate again, in other streams, to all parts of this country, as well as to all parts of the world.

New York draws upon the entire continent for her increase in population and wealth; and the growth of any one hamlet or outlying section, even in the most remote part of the country, stimulates her growth, and the growth of each reciprocally benefits the other.

The magnitude of her harbor and its commanding position on the coast, together with the enormous concentration of capital and the facilities for trade and commerce which she already possesses, have fixed her destiny, and assure to her a pre-eminence never yet attained by any city on the globe.

JOHN W. AMBROSE.

MAY LOSE HIS HAND.

Dr. R. S. Graves Poisoned While Performing an Operation.

Dr. Richard S. Graves, house surgeon of St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, is suffering from blood poisoning as a result of performing an operation, and may lose his left hand.

Some weeks ago he was called upon to operate on Leonard Jerome, a cousin of Lady Randolph Churchill, who had been run over by a train at Woodhull Park, L. I., and both of whose legs were crushed. The needle which he was handling slipped and stabbed the end of his forefinger. Jerome died soon afterward.

At first Dr. Graves thought nothing of it, but in a few days inflammation set in, and it became necessary to perform an operation.

HIS FAITHFUL DOGS ON GUARD.

Old Capt. Turner, an Odd Brooklyn Character, Found Dead Surrounded by Dan, Dick, and Trixy.

Surrounded by his dogs, old Capt. James Turner, one of the best-known characters along the water front of Brooklyn, was found dead in his little two-room cabin near the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, where he had spent the last twenty years of his long life. William Hartley, an old crony of the Captain's, went there yesterday to pay a visit to his friend. He pushed open the door and saw the three dogs crouching in front of the bed, with their heads on their paws. Their mournful appearance startled Hartley, the more so as, although they knew him well, they rose at his entrance and snarled viciously.

Hartley quieted them and stepped toward the bed, where he found the old sailor lying dead. He at once notified the police, who have sent to Oswego to communicate with the Captain's relatives. The old man was eighty-seven years old, and his life had been an eventful one. He had spent most of his days as a deep-sea sailor, and had accumulated enough money to go into the wrecking business. He failed and was obliged twenty years ago to obtain a position as dockmaster at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street.

There he spent the rest of his life, and no sight was more familiar in the neighborhood than the tall figure of the old sailor—he was over six feet high and of powerful frame—going about with his three dogs, Dan, Dick, and Trixy. He always wore an old sou'wester, a heavy coat, and big boots, and it was a tradition in the neighborhood that he had worn this suit all his life. It was believed that he had no other, but in his trunk was found, after his death, a handsome suit of clothes, of an ancient pattern, which had never been worn. It is supposed he bought the suit to wear on some great occasion which never turned up. He loved children, and was known to every little tot in the neighborhood. Wherever he went he always had a train of children tugging at his heavy coat and playing with his big dogs.

In his pockets were found $564.13 and two watches. A letter from his nephew in Oswego was also found, telling him that, old as he was, many of his former seafaring friends were living still in Oswego, one of whom was ninety-six years old.

FIRST STRUCK BY A CABLE CAR.

Then Joseph Horowitz Was Arrested on a Charge of Disorderly Conduct.

Joseph Horowitz, fifteen years old, of 26 Chrystie Street, made a novel defense to a charge of disorderly conduct before Magistrate Simms in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Horowitz was asked to explain his arrest.

Horowitz surprised the Court by saying he had been knocked down by a cable car in the Bowery and because a crowd had collected he was arrested. The boy said he was not responsible for the crowd, although he had been nearly run over, and contended that he had not committed a crime. Magistrate Simms took the same view of the matter and discharged Horowitz.

QUEER ACCIDENT TO A MODEL.

Falling Icicle Smashed the Skylight and Miss Bixby Was Badly Cut.

Miss Bixby, a professional model, was injured and considerably disfigured on Saturday morning, at the Art Students' League, by an unusual accident. She had been posing for the ensemble to a class of women who are drawing from life under the instruction of H. Siddons Mowbray, and had left the studio to assume her street attire in an anteroom. A large icicle became detached from somewhere above the skylight and crashed through the glass immediately over her head, bringing down upon her a shower of snow and broken glass.

Miss Bixby's cries brought the pupils to her assistance, and it was found that she was badly cut about the body by the glass. A doctor was summoned, and after he had dressed her wounds, which he declared were not serious, she was taken to her Hoboken home in a cab.

BRIDGE TROLLEY SERVICE.

Cars Will Run on Five Minutes' Headway During Rush Hours.

Trolley cars were running across the bridge every ten minutes yesterday. The same headway will be kept up to-day, except that in the rush hours, morning and evening, the cars will run every five minutes. This will be kept up until the service is further increased.

The cars are still those of the Flushing and Graham Avenue Line of the Brooklyn Heights system, and the other lines will not be put on until the work on the roadway is entirely completed.

Nassau Lines for Bridge Traffic.

President Johnson of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company said yesterday that the Bergen Street, Fifth Avenue, and Park Avenue routes would be the ones used for bridge crossing. The company is allowed a car a minute to cross the bridge, and Mr. Johnson intends to run two Fifth Avenue cars every five minutes, two Bergen Street cars every five minutes, and one Park Avenue car every five minutes. Passengers on other lines who wish to cross the bridge will have to transfer to one of these cars.

LAST OF THE MONTAUKS DEAD.

Mrs. Tamer Wright Was Born in a Long Island Wigwam 85 Years Ago.

The last of the Montauks died on Friday, at 856 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. She was Mrs. Tamer Wright, who, so far as is known, was the last full-blooded member of the tribe of Montauk Indians, which formerly inhabited the eastern part of Long Island. Mrs. Wright was born in a wigwam on Montauk Point, eighty-five years ago, and at the age of four was taken into the Gardiner family, prominent in the history of the settlement of Long Island. While still very young she married an Englishman, who died a few years afterward, leaving a daughter. It was in the house of this daughter, Mrs. Striker, that Mrs. Wright died.

Mrs. Wright in early life was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, but for the last twenty-five years was an attendant at St. Luke's, on Clinton Avenue, near Fulton Street. She had been ailing for some time, and died of old age. The funeral services will be held at the house to-night, and the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's, will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday.

MR. LUXEMBURG'S PREDICAMENT

Locked by Mistake in a Broadway Store, He Was Then Arrested.

On Saturday evening Joseph Luxemburg of 150 East Broadway in some way got locked in the building, 625 Broadway. He had called there to see Philip Adelson of the firm of Philip Adelson & Co. Adelson was not in, and Luxemburg waited in a side room.

The clerk, who was the last to leave the building, locked the front door, not knowing that his employer's friend was still waiting. This was at 6:30 o'clock. At 7 o'clock Luxemburg discovered that he was a prisoner, alone in the big building. Making his way down to the front door, he pounded on the glass to attract passers-by. A newsboy caught sight of him, and he slipped the lad 5 cents under the door, shouting for him to go and get a policeman. The boy took the 5 cents, but failed to get the policeman. The imprisoned man shouted himself hoarse, but his voice was drowned by the noise of the street.

After a while Policeman Merritt of the Mercer Street Station came around trying doors. He thought Luxemburg was a burglar. The latter gave the policeman the address of a man in East Third Street, who he said would have a key. The policeman sent there, but found that the wrong address had been given to him. Luxemburg tried another address, but when Merritt went there the party could not be found.

The policeman then reported to his Sergeant. The latter told him if he had any doubt about the man's being locked in to arrest him. When Merritt got back to the building he noticed that a man could get through the transom. He knew that there was a short ladder in the hallway, and told Luxemburg to get it. Luxemburg was soon out, but had to go to the station house.

He was arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Court, proved the truth of his statement to the officer, and was discharged.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

A Resume of the Various Alternatives to Burial.

DISCUSSION BY F. S. HADEN

A Remedy for Crowded Cemeteries in Crowded Cities, Threatening the Living and Excluding Them from Needed Residential Area.

The following letter was sent to the editor of The London Times and printed in that journal:

SIR: I should have read your recent article on the overcrowding of cemeteries and on the practice of cremation as a suggested alternative for it with more concern if I had not at once perceived that it had, as usual, been written under the influence of a great but very common mistake. This mistake it is the interest of the cremationist propaganda to keep alive. As a matter of fact, however, if you will forgive my saying so, there is no such thing as the overcrowding of cemeteries in the sense implied by the article in question—in the sense, that is, that mere dead bodies have been thrust into a space insufficient for their accommodation. A casual observer might, indeed, suppose, on seeing the surface of one of these cemeteries raised several feet above the surrounding level, that such had been the case. For all that he would be wrong, and doubly wrong if he supposed that cremation, or anything short of legal prescription, would affect the evil in any way whatever. The upheaval he had noticed would not, in short, have depended on a plethora of the dead, but on the massive and costly furniture which the undertaker had been clever enough to impose upon us, and for the storage of which we had not been clever enough to see that we provided him with a permanent place of deposit. If it were only the dead that we were burying, any two or three of these cemeteries would, as I have shown, bury the whole mortality of London forever; meanwhile, as experience has shown me that nothing short of the résumé I am now sending you of the circumstances which have led up to it will ever make the singularity of our position understood, I have no choice, Sir, than to ask you to give that necessarily explanatory résumé insertion.

The Situation in London.

The case, in short, is this: In 1839, when the population of London was less by 3,000,000 than it is at present, Mr. Walker, a member of the profession to which I belong, drew attention to the overcrowded state of the city graveyards. At that time every church in the city—I am now speaking of the city proper—had a graveyard in which burials had been going on since the fire, and as these churches were numerous and close together, it followed that no small portion of the city ground was in the permanent occupation of the dead. At that time, also, people who had business in the city lived in the city and shared with a dead population, many times more numerous than themselves, the soil they lived upon, the water they drank, and the air they breathed. In 1843 Mr. Edwin Chadwick, in a report on the same subject, confirmed the representations of Mr. Walker; and at length, in 1848—that is to say, five years after the issue of Mr. Chadwick's report, and nine years after the publication of Mr. Walker's book—the Government, by the machinery of a Board of Health which it created for the purpose, closed the graveyards in question and forbade further interment within the walls. Then in 1854, having dissolved the Board of Health and sanctioned the opening by joint stock companies(!) of new cemeteries outside the town, it ceased all further action.

Practically, therefore, beyond the fiction of forbidding intramural interments, and the opening of cemeteries outside the town to become in no long time as much inside the town as those they abandoned, the Government did nothing; while so far as the recommendations of its own board went, which all pointed to the necessity for legislation, it disregarded them altogether. Given the growth of a great living city, it seems to have taken for granted that a great dead city must of necessity grow up with it. In the city proper, the dead having shouldered out the living, the living left and went to live elsewhere. The inhabitants of the suburbs would have to do the same. The fault was in the great city. A generation would elapse before the new cemeteries would become full. The matter might, therefore, wait. But a generation did not elapse, or anything like a generation, before the new cemeteries being already full, the whole question cropped up again. The living population having increased by 3,000,000, the dead population increased in like proportion. And this was not all, because the tenure of the soil by the dead being permanent and the rate of their increase over the living constant, the question of their disposal, already difficult enough, became out of all proportion more difficult as time went on. Meanwhile the problem to be solved was always spoken of as "overcrowding," and the only remedy for it the opening of new cemeteries.

Perishable Coffins Should Be Used.

It was under these circumstances that in 1875, impatient of a position at once so helpless and so little creditable to us as a practical people, and scarcely less so of certain fanciful proposals which were just then being put forward for its correction—I ventured to advance the alternative of a simple reliance on the provisions and prescriptions of nature, and to promise, as a return for such reliance, a speedy extrication from all our difficulties. Fortified by the well-defined cosmical law which provides for a return to the earth of all organised beings that live and die upon its surface, I pointed out that by inclosing the bodies of the dead in hermetically sealed coffins we were vainly seeking to make them an exception to that law, and by preventing their dissolution were ourselves the cause of much embarrassing accumulation. Further, I showed that by the simple expedient of inclosing them in coffins as perishable as themselves we had it in our power at any moment we pleased wholly to undo the mischief we had done. Finally, I declared that if the dead were only thus properly buried in from three to five or at most seven years, according to the depth of their interment, not a single dead body would remain to monopolize the soil and a quantity of land of incalculable value, now hopelessly alienated, would be liberated for purposes of hygiene or of utility.

The impression produced by these proposals was, if I may say so, so considerable that if the Government of the day had only had the courage to take advantage of it and make proper burial compulsory they might easily have done so and have thus disposed of all our difficulties. The energy necessary for such a change was not, however, as we now know, forthcoming.

Strong Coffins and Deep Graves Are Bad.

The case, therefore, as left by the failure of Governmental action was, and still is, this: While the proximate and material cause of the so-called "overcrowding of cemeteries" was the strong coffin, the remote and moral cause—the unreasoning sentiment that is, which prompted its use—was little lost sight of. The distinction between "improper burial" as a cause, and the "overcrowding of cemeteries" as an effect, was forgotten, and even cremation, the most visionary of remedies for it, again began to be heard of. I am not, Sir, on the present occasion going to waste a line of your space on this, to my mind, unfortunate and ill-advised revival, satisfied to wait for that searching and, it is to be hoped, capable and disinterested inquisition which you have happily invoked for its settlement. To continue, therefore, in 1884, as a meeting presided over by the late Earl of Shaftesbury, I tried again to disarm the prejudice which shrinks from exposing the bodies of the dead to an actual contact with the earth by describing in popular terms what that friendly contact means. Some grievously mistaken notions, I explained, existed as to that which happened to a dead body when, in the words of the old ritual, it was "laid into the ground"—the popular notion being that it became a part of the clay to which we committed it. Nothing of the kind, of course, is the case.

A body properly buried—buried, that is to say, in such a way that the earth may have access to it—does not even remain in the earth, but returns to the atmosphere. The earth, as earth, affects it in no really appreciable way. The part played by the earth in its resolution is that of a mere porous medium between it and the air which is above it. Through this medium the air filters, and, when it reaches the body, in chemical language oxidises it—that is to say, resolves it into new and harmless products; and then these new products, passing upward again through the same sieve-like medium, re-enter the atmosphere and become the elements of its renewal and of the nourishment and growth of plants.

And, yet again, so recently as the 23d of August last, after eleven years' experience of the fact, I made, with your permission, a final statement as to the absolute competence of even equal quantities of earth to resolve many times its own bulk of animal matter without either loss or increase either of its substance or of its inherent sweetness and purity—a statement which I would fain hope has contributed to the modified form of the cremationist contention observable in your article.

Properly, also, I ought, in order to render this summary complete, to put on record a respectful expression of my surprise that the Local Government Board is even now so behind the times as to prescribe a depth for the burial of the body which unnecessarily retards its resolution, and even issues instructions for the continued use of brick graves and vaults!

I forbear patiently waiting for that millennium which you, Sir, have foreshadowed, but which, by the way, will never find its accomplishment in a committee of the House of Commons. The case, in fact, is eminently one not for an immovable Government with a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, but for some such independent body as the London County Council. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. SEYMOUR HADEN.

Athenæum Club.

THE ECLIPSE IN INDIA.

Striking Contrasts Between Observations by Englishmen and Natives.

From The London Times.

TALNI, Jan. 22.—The observation of the total solar eclipse in India has been a magnificent success. Here at Talni, during the three weeks of our preparations, we never saw a single cloud, and to-day has been as perfect as those which have preceded it, and while we are rejoicing over our own good fortune, the news is flashed to us that at Buxar, in the east, and Jewar, in the west, observers have been equally favored. Thanks to the forethought of our host, Lieut. Morris, no spectators were allowed to approach within several hundred yards of our camp, and we observed the superb spectacle free from the slightest interruption. The first encroachment of the dark body of the moon gave us an hour and a half's warning of totality, and slowly indeed did the first part of that time pass. A fine procession of sharply defined spots lay across the solar disk, and were swallowed up one by one by the invading darkness. The air, which had been intensely hot, grew cool, and the weird sense of approaching disaster which always accompanies an eclipse oppressed the nerves, and then, with what seemed a sudden rush, the shadow fell.

I was watching the eclipse through a binocular, one lens of which was fitted with an orange prism. As totality approached, the burning spectrum at the sun became crowned with dark semicircles—the Fraunhofer lines. These grew finer and sharper, and then suddenly turned to bright flame at either end of the semicircles. The continuous spectrum narrowed, the bright arch grew with lightning swiftness, a long constellation of glittering points sparkled out for a fraction of a second, and totality had begun. "Go!" I cried. The signal clock was started, and its clear beat rang out, emphasized at every tenth second by the sharp ring of a bell, and the warning voice of the timekeeper called, "One hundred," "Ninety," "Eighty," according to the number of seconds still left us.

Just behind me Capt. Molesworth and Mrs. Maunder, at an equatorial with two cameras, were changing plates with the confidence and precision begotten of much practice. With each camera six plates were to be exposed, and all went without a hitch, but, just as the word came for the sixth exposure, with a sudden rush an immense flood of sunlight poured forth. The eclipse had been four seconds short of the time we had expected. Meantime Mr. Thwaites had secured three photographs, and Lieut. Morris exposed several plates in small cameras. Further east Mr. Evershed, with a threefold arrangement of spectrpscopes, exposed plates to catch the spectrum of the corona, and especially of the flash. Between our other occupations we looked up at the magnificent spectacle before us. The darkness did not equal that of the eclipses of 1886 or 1896, but the corona stood out in the sky as a vast silver star, brighter and more extended than when I saw it eleven years before. Two fine leaf-shaped extensions stretched out almost horizontally east and west, while nearly, but not quite, on the sun's equator, directed southwest, was the greatest ray of all, two millions of miles in length almost, pointing to where one celestial brilliant glittered several degrees away.

I had hoped to ascertain the distribution of the element coronium in the corona, but the green line, which for us composes its spectrum, was very faint, and was not seen at all on the eastern side of the sun. On the west it was traced to about five minutes in height. While telegraphing we learn that Prof. Naegamvalla secured forty photographs at Jewar, completing his programme.

E. W. MAUNDER.

(Through Reuter's Agency.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

So far as Bombay is concerned, the result of the eclipse has not quite realized general expectations. As the eclipse reached its zenith the temperature fell rapidly and the atmosphere became perceptibly chilly. Quite an earthy smell pervaded the air. One naturally expected to see stars peep out and twinkle in semi-darkness. But the scene here was too bright for that, and rather resembled a landscape under a wintry English sun. Crows flew from tree to tree or circled in flights, while sparrows twittered preparatory to roosting. Kites descended and cocks crowed. At the moment of totality the conditions were favorable at Sir Norman Lockyer's camp at Visiadrug, and the same was the case at Prof. Campbell's camp at Jewar. The sun was gradually blotted out, and a marvelous corona of pale silver blue appeared. The duration of totality was two minutes. Stars sprang out and all was deadly still. Native astrologers had prophesied all kinds of calamities, including a tidal wave at Bombay, and some foretold a great disaster a week hence. Religious Hindus sat down and counted their beads at the moment of contact, at the same time reciting prayers and hymns. Here and there on the foreshore stood Parsees, Zend-Avesta in hand, with their faces turned toward the sun. The Brahman priests, who are ever ready to receive alms, ceased their solicitations during the eclipse. Beggars, however, swarmed nearly everywhere, and the Hindu streets were alive with the cry, "Give alms for the recovery of the sun from the jaws of the dragon Rahu!"

The large gatherings which usually assemble along Back Bay on the occasion of eclipses for the purpose of bathing in the sea were prohibited by the Plague Committee. The few bathers to be seen tied Durab grass to their clothes and put some of it into pickles and preserves to insure that they should not be affected by the eclipse. There was general fasting, but not much alarm seemed to be felt. It is the impression of some of the Hindus that when there was no Mohammedan or British Raj in India the solar eclipses occurred once in twelve years, and that they are now more frequent on account of the increase of sins and misdeeds.

The Nisam of Haidarabad has released fifty prisoners, each of whom received a present of money and clothes.

Three Statues During His Life.

From The London News.

A discussion was going on in a leading political club on the question, "Who was the most celebrated man of the century?" Various opinions were expressed, but suddenly from a recess hard by the words came: "I am the man," and Mr. Villiers came forward laughingly to join in the discussion. "I am the only public man who has the distinction of having three statues erected to him during his lifetime." This is a fact. There is not only the statue standing on Snow Hill, Wolverhampton, which has been covered with wreaths during the last few days, but a second at Manchester, the original home of free trade principle, and another is to be found in Devonshire. The late Mr. Villiers therefore beat the record.

A Good Readmaker.

From The Rockland (Me.) Star.

Edwin McIntyre, who lives a hermit life in the house near Warren where Dr. Pilton R. Baker was shot, has a queer hobby. One of the prettiest and best pieces of road in Maine passes in front of his retreat. It has been built by Mr. McIntyre, who for the past twenty-three years has been picking up the rocks and stones near his home and pounding them into pebbles, which he has put in the highway. In twenty-three years' time he has pounded 900,000 stones and made them ready for road use. The town authorities, recognising the value of the work, for years have compensated the man by giving him his road tax. He estimates that he has placed on the road twenty cords of these manufactured stones. Other towns might envy Warren such a faithful road builder.

The Health of Gladstone.

From the London Lancet.

Mr. Gladstone has suffered since the Autumn of last year from a chronic nasal catarrh, accompanied by facial neuralgia, which resisted all the most careful treatment. Therefore, at Mr. Gladstone's urgent desire and because the climatic influence had previously always restored him to health, he was allowed to go to Cannes in spite of any risk attendant upon the long journey. At first the neuralgic pain almost disappeared, and there were but fitful attacks. Subsequently the presence of the mistral with cold and wet weather produced the return of the pain, but at no period has there been any evidence of increase of other inflammatory symptoms. The pain has continued since, though varying from day to day. This has doubtless had a depressing and disappointing effect upon the distinguished patient, but otherwise his general physical condition remains very much the same, and there is no further development to record. We are happy to be able to publish this information upon excellent authority, inasmuch as the rumors that were rife in the press have been of a decidedly disquieting character.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	5 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.15
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Pig iron warrants	6.55
Copper, lake ingot	10.95
Tin	13.90
Lead	3.60
Spelter	4.05

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $4.80@$4.90; straights, $4.30@$4.60; Spring specials, $5.35@$5.45; do, patents, $4.60@$4.90; straights, $4.30@$4.50; bakers', $3.60@$4; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@93c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 84@90c; No. 2 red, 98c; No. 2 corn, 27½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 27½c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24¾c; No. 3 white, free on board, 25¾@26½c; No. 2 rye, 47¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 29@34c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24½; Northwest, $1.29; prime timothy seed, $3.60@$3.80; mess pork, per bbl, $10.20@$10.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.89; granulated, $5.39.

COTTON.

The course of Saturday's cotton market was a decided surprise to a large class of traders, who have formed a bearish habit, from which they find it difficult to break themselves after so long a period of success on the short side of the account. The market made a decided gain, and showed increased speculative and investment activity. Shorts became alarmed, and covered with energy. Buying was in good part on foreign and Southern orders, with local covering and local investment demand also a feature. The basis of the improvement was the gradual strength developed by the Liverpool cotton market, supported by favorable Manchester accounts and by advices from the South, indicating continued activity on the part of foreign spot buyers in competition with Southern mills. The visible supply this week is 4,459,154 bales, against 4,933,449 bales in 1895. Our market opened steady at an advance of 4@6 points, further improved 3@6 points, and, after showing a few intervals of weakness under liquidation by the more conservative longs, closed steady at a net advance of 7 points, with total sales of 122,700 bales. Spot cotton ruled quiet, and closed steady at unchanged prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.78@5.80
March	5.80	5.83	5.80	5.82@5.83
April	5.83	5.85	5.83	5.85@5.86
May	5.86	5.91	5.86	5.89@5.90
June	5.91	5.93	5.90	5.92@5.93
July	5.94	5.96	5.93	5.95@5.96
August	5.96	6.00	5.96	5.98@5.99
September	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.96@5.99
October	5.98	6.01	5.97	5.99@6.01
November	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.01@6.03

Southern spot markets, middling—Galveston, 5½c; New Orleans, 5 5-16c; Mobile, 5 5-16c; Savannah, 5¼c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5½c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5 5-16c; Augusta, 5 1-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d; February, 31¼s; February-March, 31¼s; March-April, 312s; April-May, 312⅛s; May-June, 31⅛s; June-July, 31⅛s; July-August, 31⅝s; August-September, 31⅝s; September-October, 316s; October-November, 316¼s; November-December, 317s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
May	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
July	88½	88½	88⅝	88¾
Corn—				
May	34	34½	34	34½
July	..	..	..	35
Oats—				
May	29½	29¼	29¼	29¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	..	..	..	98
May	95	95¼	94⅞	95
July	84¼	84⅝	83⅞	83⅞
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	27½
May	29½	29¼	29	29½
July	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	24
May	24½	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
July	23	23¼	23	23¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Sentiment in wheat was a little more bullish Saturday on a combination of domestic and foreign news outside of Liverpool cables, which closed unsatisfactory at ¼@⅝d net decline. The French markets came decidedly strong at 10@30 points advance on wheat and 40@65 points rise on flour. Official prices for the day closed unchanged to ⅛c higher than last night. On the curb May sold up to 96½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—February, 94½c; May, 93¾@97⅛c; July, 91⅝@91¾c; No. 1 hard, 95¾c; No. 1 Northern, 95¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—No. 1 Northern, 96@97c; No. 2 Spring, 91@92c; May, 94½c.

DULUTH, Feb. 5.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 93½c; May, 93½c; July, 92c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29¾c; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 30@31c; track white, 31@34c.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.85; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.65; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. Rye Flour—$2.60@$3.10. Cornmeal, Kiln-dried, $2@$2.20, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 67@68c. Feed—40, 80 and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@77½c; Spring bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 37c. cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—Flour—First patents, $4.65@$4.75; second patents, $4.50@$4.60; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55½c; No. 1 Western, 56½c, free on board, afloat, New York. BARLEY—38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Barley—No. 2, 28@40c. Rye—47¼c; May, 48¾@49c. Flax—May, $1.24½; cash, Northwest, $1.29; May, $1.26¾. Timothy—Cash and February, $2.82½; March, $2.87½.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. Beef—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾c; 140 lb, 5¾c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¾c. Cut-meats—Smoking bellies, 6¾c; 10 lb, 5¾c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c; country, 7½@8c. Lard, $5.15; city lard, $4.85; refined, South America, $5.75; Continent, $5.40; Brazil, kegs, $6.90; compound, city, 4¼c; Western, 4¼c. Stearine—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 60s 3d; prime mess, 58s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams (Short cut), 14 to 16 lb, 55s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 24 to 30 lb, 30s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, 28 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 28s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 16 lb, 28s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 29s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Close: Pork—February, $10.17½; May, $10.37½; July, $10.35. Lard—February, $4.85; May, $4.92½; July, $5.02½. Ribs—February, $5.02½; May, $5.05@$5.07½; July, $5.15; September, $5.22½@$5.25.

COFFEE.

Without being active, the coffee market seems to be pervaded by a better general feeling, possibly an affair of sympathy with the increased speculative interest shown on the Cotton Exchange, which is the next door neighbor of the Coffee Exchange. For several days past the coffee market has effectually resisted bearish influences, and Saturday held its own fairly well in the face of large receipts at Rio and Santos and lower European markets. The firmer attitude of spot holders has been followed by an increased demand from consumers, but as yet buyers and sellers have been too far apart for considerable transactions.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	....	....	....	5.65@5.75
March	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
April	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	....	....	....	5.85@5.95
July	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
August	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
September	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
October	....	....	....	6.05@6.10
November	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
January	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8800. Hamburg—¼ pfennig lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 14,000 bags. February, 68.75; March, 68.75; April, 67; May, 67; June, 67.25; July, 67.25; August, 67.50; September, 67.75; October, 67.75; November, 68; December, 68.25. Rio—No. 7, 8¾00.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 13¼@13c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime Summer, yellow, 21¼@22c; off Summer, yellow, 21¼c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime winter, yellow, 27¼@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 45@46c; American, boiled, 47@48c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 42@43c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, 13¼@14c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, white, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 18¼@14c; Bokhara, white, 15@16c; camels' hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Syrarslee, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Coviis, and Vicanees, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@14c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B. Mixed, 15@16c; Georgian B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

John M. Emmett, for years connected with the London wool sales, will conduct the wool auction to be held at the Wool Exchange on Wednesday. For that occasion and until further notice, Mr. Emmett will take the place of the recent official auctioneer of the Exchange. Mr. Emmett is well known as a wool man, and was an active broker for many years in London.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3.20; pitch, $1.35. Spirits—Turpentine, regulars, 34c; machines, 34½@34¾c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—Turpentine, 33¼c; resin, A, B, $1.30; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.85; I, $1.70; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $1.95; W G, $2.05; W W, $2.35.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—Turpentine, 32c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 5.—Turpentine, 31½@32½c; resin, $1.20@$1.25.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8¼c.

CALVES—City-dressed veals, 11@12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.80; lambs, $5.25@$6.25; dressed mutton, 7@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@9c.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.40.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

69—McIntosh vs. Van Romondt.
72—Rose Brick Co. vs. Tuge Belle and Seth Chapman.
50—Whyte vs. Tug How-ard Carroll.
80—Gibson vs. Tug R. H. Rathbun.
48—Sheldrake vs. S. S. Dumois.
24—Seaman vs. Water Boat F. H. Graves.
78—N. Y. & H. R. R. vs. S. S. Etruria.
11—Jefferson vs. N. Y. & Lake Champlain Trans. Co.
90—Echlenter vs. S. S. Ethiopia.
91—Hewlett vs. Burrell & Sons.
92—Sutton vs. Steamer City of Norwalk.
93—Beard Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
94—Martin vs. Southern Pacific Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

Calendar for to-day: 332, 349, 350, 351.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Kohn.
2—Soles vs. Young.
3—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.
4—Shrady vs. Shrady.
5—Gallo vs. Mayor, &c.
6—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
7—In re Union India Rubber Co.
8—Lowe vs. Smith.
9—Streep vs. Streep.
10—Herman vs. Reiss.
11—Darrin vs. Glass.
12—Trahan vs. Trahan.
13—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
14—Scandinavian Bank vs. Fishback.
15—Hammel vs. Schleswer.
16—Wood vs. Fennelly.
17—Stern vs. Runkel.
18—Koch vs. Fox.
19—Shannon vs. Shannon.
20—Fallon vs. Stickney.
21—Goodwin vs. Morton.
22—Monaghan vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
23—Higgins vs. Gedney.
24—University Press vs. Williams.
25—Kulz vs. Nelson.
26—In re Utica Carriage Co.
27—Morris vs. Winne.
28—People, &c., vs. Cohen.
29—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Moore.
30—Dodge vs. Hamilton.
31—Dodge vs. Woods.
32—New York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Fisher.
33—Weber vs. Adler.
34—Lloyd vs. Gorman.
35—Myers vs. Moses.
36—Mattlage vs. Taylor.
37—Feigel vs. Feigel.
38—In re Yorkville Incandescent Elec. Light Company.
39—Society Di Muro Lucano Mutuo, &c., vs. Saracco.
40—Emery vs. Galvin.
41—In re Gridley.
42—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
43—In re Hulbert Bros. & Co.
44—Hahn vs. Manhattan Railway.
45—Price vs. Price.
46—Humphrey vs. Royle.
47—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum.
48—In re Atlas Iron Co.
49—Belden vs. Sigfried.
50—Philip vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
51—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Guarantee Co.
52—Manning vs. Benedict.
53—Marx vs. Dempsey.
54—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
55—Sullivan vs. Kearney.
56—In re Daly.
57—Lynch vs. Henderson.
58—Noirit vs. Tamsen.
59—Gans vs. Bannon.
60—Beattie vs. Brots.
61—In re Sheldon.
62—Stook vs. Stook.
63—Cohen vs. Cohen.
64—In re Williams.
65—Doets vs. Brotherhood of Progressive Varnishers.
66—Koch vs. same.
67—Wendeshold vs. same.
68—Van Beuren vs. Heinrichs.
69—Whitman vs. Bates.
70—Breslar vs. Breslar.
71—In re Shoen.
72—Market and Fulton Nat. Bank vs. McAllister.
73—In re McHanle.
74—People, &c., vs. Schmidt.
75—Cahudy vs. Hagaman.
76—In re Thomason.
77—Dept. of Buildings vs. Moore.
78—Same vs. Hatzell.
79—Same vs. La Tour.
80—Same vs. Sullivan.
81—Elwell vs. Russell.
82—Jacob vs. Bush Co.
83—Thadden vs. Wolfe.
84—In re Barnett.
85—Shaw vs. Vernam.
86—In re Whiglet.
87—In re Smith.
88—Zimmerman vs. Werner.
89—Levy vs. Horowitz.
90—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
91—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
92—Chevra vs. Pivoron.
93—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank.
94—In re Sears.
95—Gloster vs. Gloster.
96—McLean vs. F. C. McAllister Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Boone St.
2—In re Wilkins Place.
3—In re West 179th St.
4—In re Webster Av.
5—In re Andrews Av.
6—In re Orchard St.
7—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
8—In re Marion Av.
9—In re Willis Av.
10—Colwell vs. Colwell.
11—In re Hotel Brunswick.
12—Miller vs. Brown.
13—Manhattan Railway vs. Schlesinger.
14—In re Mott St.
15—McDonald vs. Monaghan.
16—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Sarbridge.
17—Hirsh vs. Morrisey.
18—Horn vs. Belanger.
19—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
20—Blaustein vs. Lincoln.
21—Winston vs. Winston.
22—Ommis vs. Coles.
23—Peterson vs. Peterson.
24—Shannon vs. McGuire.
25—Westcott vs. Ward.
26—Bank vs. Langensen.
27—Schwab vs. Norris.
28—Hill vs. Wise.
29—In re Lovett, Hilton & Co.
30—Halloran vs. The Mayor, &c.
31—Drew vs. Drew.
32—Mead vs. Phelan.
33—Schuckerow vs. Schuckeroff.
34—Peck vs. Beck.
35—Seatone vs. Hartley.
36—In re St. Mary's St.
37—In re Wales Av.
38—Winston vs. Winston.
39—Reinhardt vs. Grant.
40—O'Leary vs. Hardy.
41—Klau vs. Rushton.
42—Ransom vs. Millett.
43—Mead vs. Mead.
44—Garrison vs. Garrison. Demurrers.
45—Arnot vs. Arnot.
46—Fitzpatrick vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
47—Lodge vs. Martin.
48—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
49—Carroll vs. Smith.
50—Ruppreckt vs. Brighton Mills.
51—Brown vs. Metropolitan St. Ry.
52—Hadden vs. Jacobsman.
53—Same vs. same.
54—Miller vs. Schorr.
55—Vellicce vs. New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
56—Appleby vs. Seward.
57—Herbert vs. Smith.
58—Baker vs. Mayor, &c.
59—Logan vs. Benedict.
60—Spitzer vs. Spitzer.
61—Davis vs. Elliott.
62—Sams vs. same.
63—Biebracht vs. Siegel-Cooper & Co.
64—Whitman vs. Cohen.
65—Merritt vs. Siebert.
66—Van Bokelen vs. Van Bokelen.
67—Schneider vs. Zuckerman.
68—Empire Dairy Feed Co. vs. Chatham Nat. Bank.
69—Preferred Gauges vs. Joseph Stern.
70—Nelson vs. Weeks.
71—Michael Hoffman.
72—Nathan Phillips.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14833—Dobbins vs. Hurlburt.
14379—Wasserberger vs. Jackson.
14575—Muetiser vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
14950—Manahan vs. Manahan.
14850—Illing vs. Stern.
14870—In re Townsend vs. Excelsior Electric Co.
14906—Barshall vs. Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.
13708—Rosenfeld

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

LONDON BRANCH.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.
Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morton & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY REQUESTED to deposit their certificates, endorsed in blank, with the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner Nassau Street, City, under the terms of a protective agreement, copies of which can be procured from said Company, or from the undersigned.
To entitle stockholders to participate in the plan, at the time they deposit their shares they must pay to the Trust Company the sum of twenty cents per share to meet expenses, as provided in said plan.
No stock will be received on deposit after the 12th day of February, 1898, except upon payment of such penalty as may be fixed by the Committee.
Trust Company's certificates, negotiable in form, will be issued for stock deposited and cash paid.
Dated New York, January 24, 1898.
Committee: JOHN I. WATERBURY, (Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.), WILLIAM A. DICK, (Dick Brothers & Co.), BERNARD M. BARUCH, (A. A. Housman & Co.),
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Almost every stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange participated in last week's buoyancy. In many instances new high figures were made, and in many others advances of consequence scored. Many new items of gossip were to be heard during the week, some of them significant of pending speculative plans.

***

Vanderbilts.

Official announcement of the New York Central-Lake Shore merger had been looked forward to since the beginning of the week. When it came there were expressions of much satisfaction to be heard on all sides. Among the traders of the Stock Exchange there were also expectations that the Vanderbilt stocks in general and New York Central in particular would react. They did not; on the contrary, they showed wonderful firmness in the face of heavy realizing sales—showing plainly the character of the buying which has given the group its recent buoyancy. In quarters where the information should be of the best it is now stated that Michigan Central is to be the next property to be handled according to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's consolidation plans. Rumors of the same sort are heard regarding Canada Southern. Both latter stocks showed considerable strength last week.

The Grangers.

Wall Street generally is expectant of an increased dividend on Burlington. Statements of that sort have recently been made by men close to the company, and recent confident buying of the stock by both New York and Boston interests has given the Street an even more substantial intimation as to the probable action of Burlington's Directors on the dividend matter. St. Paul and Rock Island did not respond to the general buoyancy last week. They held their own, but by refusing to advance they made Wall Street bears hopeful. A clique of traders is said to have put out a heavy line of shorts on both stocks.

Anthracite Coal Stocks.

The more favorable weather for the coal trade was, to a great exent, responsible for the strength of the anthracite stocks. Coal trade interests are talking confidently of higher prices for the whole group in the near future, pointing out that the financial affairs of the several companies are getting in excellent shape. Reading first preferred and Jersey Central are coming in for most of the bull talk on the coalers.

Local Railway Stocks.

Metropolitan Street Railway was the only one of the local transportation group which showed an upward tendency last week. Third Avenue slumped 5 points. Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan Elevated both made fractional declines. Both the latter stocks were targets for the bears. Manhattan has become an especial pet with the reaction players. For some time past they have been selling it persistently. Just as persistently it has refused to go down. The bears have had no profits, but each one of them has succeeded in making himself an integral part of a decidedly unwieldy short interest. Practically the same state of affairs exists in Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Southern Stocks.

The declaration of another 1 per cent. dividend on Norfolk and Western preferred was followed by a burst of strength in the stock, which advanced nearly 5 points last week. Wall Street seems to be just waking up to the fact that there is being earned considerably over 4 per cent. on Norfolk and Western preferred, and that within four months there has been 2 per cent. paid on the stock. Southern Railways did practically nothing during the past week, neither of the stocks showing much activity. There are rumors in circulation, however, that since Mr. Morgan has been in London he has not forgotten the property, and that centre is being watched for suggestions as to the future of the stock.

Klondike Stocks.

Insiders continue to talk most hopefully regarding the Northern Pacific and the other Klondike issues. Of both the Northern Pacific stocks there has been continued inside buying. The heavy selling of the preferred last week is attributed to profit taking because of the recent declaration of the second dividend. Friends of the property are confidently predicting 80 for the stock in the near future. Among the Oregon stocks it is still evident that some of them, in the vernacular of the Street, "pull hard."

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Vanderbilt houses, banking interests, and Philadelphia are credited with the recent heavy buying of Pennsylvania Railroad. The two latter are easily accounted for, but there is more than passing significance in the former. Suggestions are at hand of an absorption of one of the Vanderbilt properties by the Pennsylvania.

Baltimore and Ohio.

Baltimore and Ohio's recent strength has been a mystery to Wall Street—so much of a mystery that some of the genial gentlemen who invent rumors have been allowed to hint at Pennsylvania Railroad buying without being molested. The suggestions as to buying by important banking interests having in view plans for the reorganization of the property are more to the point.

Missouri Pacific.

Up to date Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. George Gould are still friendly, and as yet there has been no receiver appointed for Missouri Pacific. Nor as yet have the bears, who invented and put in circulation the receivership canard, made any money on the short side of the stock.

Pacific Mail.

The poor statement of Pacific Mail for December, showing a substantial decrease in gross earnings and a still more substantial one in its net, will, according to current gossip, be followed by a January statement of much the same sort.

Hawaiian Sugar.

Progress made by the friends of Hawaiian annexation last week was quoted as largely responsible for the strength shown by Hawaiian Sugar. Friends of the stock are talking confidently of 60 as a price for it in the near future. They say they are doing nothing with the stock in the market; that they have no manipulative plans, and that they are going to let the annexation of Hawaii put the stock up.

Sugar Trust.

Both bulls and bears on Sugar are agreed that the stock is now hesitating preparatory to a substantial movement which will bring about wild speculation. As to the direction of the movement, they are divided in opinion. Curiously enough, Wall Street interests usually acting for speculative interests in the management of the Sugar Trust state that they are doing nothing in the stock just now.

Union Pacific.

Union Pacific preferred had 140,000 shares to its credit last week, being the most actively traded in stock on the list. Both the common and the preferred made fractional gains for the week. Reorganization interests continue enthusiastically bullish, both by word and by act, on all of the Union Pacific securities. Friends of President James J. Hill of the Great Northern are also talking bullish on the stocks.

St. Paul and Duluth.

The management of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company has sent out a circular to the shareholders, recommending the issue of a consolidated 4 per cent. bond for $5,000,000. The purpose of the issue is to reserve $3,000,000 for redemption at maturity of prior lien bonds, the remaining $2,000,000 to be applied to the taking up of the company's 5, 6, and 7 per cent. branch line bonds, and $700,000 of the proceeds to be returned to the land fund of the company for the retirement of that amount of the St. Paul and Duluth preferred stock, as required under the plan of purchase sale and reorganization. Dividends on the preferred stock have been paid continuously for the past seventeen years, the average annual rate during this time having been over 6% per cent. per annum. By the retirement, therefore, of this amount of preferred stock and the taking up of the branch line bonds referred to, a considerable annual saving will be effected.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $827,825. The banks now hold $34,781,625 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $7,994,100, an increase in specie of $995,400, an increase in legal tenders of $1,012,600, an increase in deposits of $11,343,300, and a decrease in circulation of $76,300.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 5, '98.	Jan. 29, '98.	Feb. 6, '97.
Loans	$633,859,800	$625,865,700	$497,513,600
Specie	114,088,200	113,092,800	79,559,500
Legal tenders	104,150,300	103,127,700	117,221,000
Net deposits	735,827,000	722,483,700	586,961,300
Circulation	14,892,400	14,468,700	16,787,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 5, '98.	Jan. 29, '98.	Feb. 6, '97.
Specie	$114,088,200	$103,127,700	$79,559,500
Legal tenders	104,150,300	113,092,800	117,221,000
Total reserve	$218,238,500	$216,230,500	$196,780,500
Reserve required against deposits	183,456,675	180,621,050	142,240,450
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$34,781,625	$35,609,450	$54,540,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,961,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,845,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,300	39,623,400
Feb. 6	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$34,781,625	1893	$18,654,000
1897	54,540,050	1892	33,441,425
1896	40,182,825	1891	20,242,675
1895	36,761,500	1890	9,588,900
1894	111,628,000	1889	14,152,975

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Fifth Avenue Trust Company, at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, will open for business to-day.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company.
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH P. HILL, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 10th, 1898.
J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1,404, New York, on Tuesday, February 1, 1898, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb. 2.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTH AVENUE
TRUST COMPANY,
Fifth Ave. and Forty-third St.,
New York, N. Y.
Capital...$500,000 Surplus...$500,000
Deposits received subject to cheque at sight.
Interest paid on daily balances.
Letters of credit and drafts payable in any part of the world.
This company acts as Executor, Guardian, and Administrator, and executes all kinds of trusts. Wills cared for in burglar and fire-proof vaults, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

S. D. BABCOCK,	J. H. HYDE,
AUGUST BELMONT,	A. ISELIN, JR.,
E. J. BERWIND,	A. D. JUILLIARD,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,	D. H. KING, JR.,
C. D. DICKEY,	DANIEL LORD,
ELDRIDGE T. GERRY,	LEVI P. MORTON,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,	WM. D. SLOANE,
G. G. HAVEN,	FRANK TILFORD,
JOS. C. HENDRIX,	WM. C. WHITNEY.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.	CECIL D. LANDALE, Second Vice President.
WM. D. SLOANE, Vice President.	HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.
JAMES M. PRATT, Assistant Secretary.	

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE
ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, A FIRST INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on FEBRUARY 7TH, 1898.
Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.
New York, January 18, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000
65 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE BONDS.

Massachusetts State . . 3½-2's
(Payable in Gold.)
Jersey City . . . . . 4's
(Payable in Gold.)
Boston Terminal . . . 3½-2's

Send for
FULL DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES;
also our February List of
Investment Securities.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 1st, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 1st, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven 01-100 dollars, ($48,867.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of February, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED, SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 837, 471, 127, 221, 650, 297, 575, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
SIDNEY D. BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.
The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

183rd Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1898.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2, 1898.
NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of March next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.
The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, January 27th, 1898.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after February 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books January 31st, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(OF CHICAGO.)
54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.
The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.
H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.
Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.
The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.
A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.
Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of
Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars
for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1918.
These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.
Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.
Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.
The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.
Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.
All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

GOLD AND "LAWFUL MONEY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent is not willing to be shut up by any such sophistry as "N. S." tries to give me; and how does he come to apply the word "we"? Can it be that you are answering under some disguise in the headline "Free Silver Fanaticism" on Feb. 1? I must say it looks suspicious. Now, I have been a reader of THE TIMES for the last fifteen years or more, and I have always felt that I learned something every time I read it, and believe all men who have ideas about justice will learn what that means quicker than in any other paper which has "All the News That's Fit to Print."

On the 26th of January, to my question as to whether cities and States have a "constitutional right" to make their bonds "payable except in the currency of the United States," and whether their making bonds payable in gold does not tend to depreciate the value of United States bonds payable in "coin"—as to the effect no depreciation of the sort has yet taken place because no one really believes the United States will pay its bonds in any coin except gold coin—nothing is said in the Constitution of the United States upon the subject. City or State bonds could lawfully be made payable in legal-tender notes or in standard silver dollars if the State Legislatures having control of such matters should authorise it. Or if they were made payable in "lawful money of the United States" they could be paid in legal-tender notes (greenbacks or Treasury notes of 1890) or in standard silver dollars or in gold—all these being legal tender under the laws of the United States. As a matter of cold fact they are generally made payable in gold because in those terms money can be borrowed more cheaply.

Now to "N. S.'s" "free silver fanaticism." I would like to ask him, or we, as he uses the word, how in the name of justice can he talk like this. Since we now are sure "coin means gold," and as you have told us what "lawful money" is I fail to see why we should not be allowed to use the term. Either "lawful money" is just as good as gold, or the United States is deceiving the people; and where does the parity of the bugaboo come in? We could here use that famous line of Lincoln: "You can fool some people all the time," &c. Besides, something must be the matter when the rates of interest between a "coin bond" and "gold bond" are different. What need have State Governments of a gold bond? Is not the "lawful money" of the United States good enough for them? Why should not insurance policy holders and savings bank depositors have the right to be paid in gold? We, the common people, believe the "lawful money" of the United States is just as good as gold, and so every one else should think, especially when we can exchange it at the United States Treasury. It seems strange that "gold bonds" can be got more cheaply. Is money so scarce? I hear the market is glutted with money. What money? Gold or "lawful money"? It is the duty of a newspaper to be consistent and say what it means, and stick to it. Nobody can be honest unless he acts accordingly.

The Republican Party tried to put Mr. Cleveland "in a hole," but they had to fill it up quickly when Mr. McKinley came around, and I don't think they will dig another one except to bury their dear coin in and set up a danger sign with the word "Gold" on it. Do you think if I were a free silver man I would have voted a straight Republican National ticket last Presidential election? Now, Mr. Editor, I have followed your teachings up to this bridge, and make that of "lawful money," and I follow your lead; otherwise I stand still until you can make me feel it is safe to cross.
HONESTY.
Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1898.

THE SILVER CRAZE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Well, Senator Teller's resolution has been exploited for all it is worth, and has proved to be a brutum fulmen and nothing more, since nobody is hurt or even seriously scared. Still the Senate is entitled to all the exultation it can derive from its concurrent resolution in which neither the President, the House, nor the people will ever concur. It is particularly noticeable that the Nelson amendment could not have been defeated except by the vote of the Senators representing the rotten boroughs which the Republican leaders, with singular fatuity, admitted to statehood to preserve the party ascendency in the Senate, even though several Senators, notably Chandler, Murphy, and Smith, grossly misrepresented their constituencies on that vote.

As usual the foresight of the Senate is retrospective, but civilization is advancing, not receding, and it is only a question of time when the gold standard, already accepted by the whole civilized world, will cease to be combated anywhere in our country, except perhaps the Rocky Mountains and the most benighted regions of the South. Remedial legislation, however, is urgently needed, and it seems now quite certain that, as the Senate is now constituted, such legislation cannot be enacted. The conditions demand patience and intelligent, energetic, and persevering effort.

With such effort, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, and, perhaps, Oregon can be redeemed at the next election, and it is scarcely conceivable that New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, or Indiana will long tolerate any Populist representation even in the Senate. Another promising field is the more intelligent portions of the South.

The Southern people have no silver mines, but feeling the distress resulting from scarcity of currency, difficulty in obtaining loans, especially small loans, and excessive rates of interest, and failing to perceive the true cause and remedy, they accept silver monometallism (under a bimetallic label) much as a suffering invalid swallows the poisonous nostrums of a quack.

Of course the true remedy for the unfortunate conditions now prevailing at the South is an adequate banking system. Probably the best result could be obtained by the reconstruction of the National banking system, but, unfortunately, a deep and bitter antagonism to National banks is very prevalent at the South, and for political purposes such a feeling is just as effective whether it has any foundation or not. Can nothing, then, be done until the Senate succumbs to civilization?

If the Fifty-third Congress had fulfilled the promise of the platform upon which it was elected, and removed the 10 per cent. tax from the circulation of State banks, or, at least, reduced the tax to the same rates as those imposed upon National banks, the silver craze would never have grown to alarming proportions.

Why should not the Republicans do what the Democrats promised, but failed to perform? Doubtless the clamor of "wildcat" would be raised, but such clamor would be at least as senseless as the prejudice against National banks. The conditions which made it possible to float wildcat currency in ante-bellum days no longer exist. Besides, we have no right to assume that the Southern States would indulge in unsound banking. Before the war Louisiana had as sound a banking system as any State in the Union. Moreover, State bank notes could not be made legal tender, they must circulate upon their merits, and unless security and redemption were sufficiently provided for they would not be accepted at all beyond, nor long within, the State where they were issued.

The agents of silver mine owners in Congress would not be disposed to favor any measure intended to relieve the distress at the South because that very distress is one of their best assets, but they would hardly dare to resist it openly, and even covert hostility, however disguised, would alienate their indispensable allies. Nor is it a consideration of small consequence that the Republicans can do nothing more conducive to breaking up the political solidarity of the South and disarm Southern hostility to their party than to remove a burden which all Southerners (and not they alone) believe to be unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional.
WILLIAM GRIMEN.
Gloversville, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1898.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be no doubt that it will take many years of litigation involving large sums of money, time, and labor before the laws set forth in the charter of the Greater New York will be understood, construed, and settled. That many of its laws are sadly defective there can be no doubt.

The Municipal Courts, the outgrowth or evolution of the District Courts, popularly called the "poor man's courts," have through this charter been brought into being. None of the defective laws relating to District Courts have in any wise been improved by it. The same crude statutes having relation to these courts which were passed fifty years ago have been again placed upon the statute book.

It was a consummation devoutly hoped for by the junior members of the bar who practice to a great extent in these courts, that because of the able men appointed upon the commission to draft the charter the much-needed amendments to the District Courts act would be inserted in it, and the much-needed remedial legislation supplied. These courts can no longer be called the poor man's courts, for the amount and extent of jurisdiction has been so greatly enlarged as to closely ally them in power to the City Court of the City of New York or any court of record.

As the law now stands, a creditor in Richmond County to whom $2.50 is due can compel his debtor to answer the complaint or summons in the Borough of Richmond, even though the debtor resides in the Borough of Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, or Manhattan. Therefore, spiteful litigation will be enhanced, malicious prosecution will be encouraged, pretended claims will be enforced or attempted to be by litigants anxious to provoke an alleged debtor, and some legal restraint or check should therefore be placed upon them.

The remedy is, that a creditor in an adjoining county bringing his debtor within his bailiwick or county should give an undertaking for costs and damages in the sum of about $50, to pay all damages, costs, and counsel fees in the event of that defendant succeeding.

Again, suppose a merchant commences an action for $500 against his debtor and brings his suit in attachment. If that attachment is sustained by the Municipal Judge upon motion, no appeal whatever can be taken by the defendant from the order sustaining or vacating it, no matter how unrighteous the decision of the Judge may be.

Again, suppose an action to be commenced by order of arrest or in replevin or the invocation of any of the provisional remedies allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure, when once passed upon by the Justice either upon a motion to vacate or upon counter-bond, no appeal lies to any Appellate Term. In other words, the decision of the trial Judge is a finality. Parties ought to have the same rights as in courts of record, where an order is granted or denied to appeal from the order.

Now, if any one of these actions over $50 was commenced in the City Court or the Supreme Court, appeals would lie and parties litigant get the full benefit of the law of review, which at all times should be accorded every citizen no matter how humble his station.

It may be said, why not commence the action in a court of record instead of a Municipal Court, and the answer to that is that the great desideratum of the law is a speedy disposition of the case. No element in a case outside of payment of the claim is more important from the merchant's standpoint than a quick termination of it.

Again, where the merchant commences a suit in the Municipal Court, his main object is, as above stated, to obtain a speedy adjudication. Under the new law, where the amount is upward of $250, the action may be removed to the City Court, where, unless the action can be tried in one hour, it will remain upon the calendar for at least a year. Therefore the object of the plaintiff in bringing his suit in the Municipal Court is entirely frustrated, and the reason for the removal is aggravated by reason of the fact that a successful defendant may recover a full bill of costs if he should succeed in the removed action. It is therefore essential to him in more ways than one to remove the action.

In order to avoid at least this latter motive personal to the attorney, the statute should be amended so that the attorney should not receive a larger bill of costs in the court to which the action is removed than he would obtain in the Municipal Court if the action had been permitted to remain there.

In this exceptional instance, a check should be kept on the attorney's acts, so as to avoid unnecessary removals and discourage them from a monetary motive; with this exception I am in favor of a proper bill of costs as hereinafter indicated.

Nor does the new law at present do justice to the junior attorney. In a court of record he would be entitled to a full bill of costs, which would compensate him for his time, and which is not out of the pocket of his client, but is to be paid by the party defendant. Ought not the attorney to receive some compensation outside of the nominal fee which he receives in the cases brought in these courts? If he is not to receive a full bill of costs amounting to about $100 in a court of record, ought he not to receive half of that amount where the amount involved is sufficiently large to have brought the action in a court of record? Ought not motion costs also to be allowed, and ought not in a difficult case—an action that is outside of a strictly called action on contract, i. e., a promissory note and the like—an extra allowance to be obtained from the Justice for the trial of the case, especially where it involves interesting questions of law, or takes a day or two to try?

This and many more like just criticisms could be made of the present ineffective legislation regarding these courts. It follows, as a matter of course, that the increased powers of the Justices will add dignity to the court. It also follows logically that the business of these courts will be vastly increased, and that important questions of law will have to be disposed of by the Justices. The older members of the bar will now be frequently seen in these courts, and cases will not be tried mainly, as heretofore, by the younger members of the profession, but by many of the older and experienced man, and, what is more, the trials will be carefully conducted, and not in the slipshod manner which heretofore has been the rule and not the exception.

If, as I apprehend, this increased jurisdiction will have that effect upon the practice and procedure in these courts, only able lawyers having actual experience at the bar should be the nominees for Judges of these courts. The power for good will be greater, as well as the power for evil. The men to be hereafter chosen must be men of education, men learned in the law, men of judgment, discernment, of even temperament, of amiable disposition, and, withal, of sympathetic mind and

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Closson, referee, 124 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 175.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,345.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 2,117 Fifth Avenue, east side, 20.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.6 by 110, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,985.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Creston Avenue, 125 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,996.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 1,460 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,384.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

72D STREET, NO. 241 WEST.

a 4-story and basement, full dining room extension, three-room house, 26 feet wide, lot 105 feet deep. Rich limestone front, box stoop, circular bay. Cabinet work by Herts. Magnificent dining room in Francis I. style. Reversed balcony stairs. All bath and toilet rooms in enameled tile. Piped for electric light. Perfect in location, style, and finish. Caretaker on premises.

ALSO,

NO. 214 WEST END AVENUE, a very attractive 5-story, 20-foot house; 6 bedrooms; tiled open rear; shades and gas fixtures; decorated. Price, $25,000, free and clear. Particulars of

CHARLES BUEK,
109 WEST 42D ST.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST.

A handsome 20-foot 4-story and basement house; pantry and bathroom extension; modern plumbing. Will be decorated to suit.

Also

No. 503 West End Avenue, northwest corner of 84th St., a very choice 4-story, basement, and attic corner house, 20 feet wide. Will be decorated to suit. Particulars on premises, or of

CHARLES BUEK, Owner,
NO. 109 WEST 42D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

131 W. 97TH ST.—Four-story, basement and cellar dwelling, carpets, safe, furniture, coal, &c.; possession. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St., Bowery.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

No. 233 WEST 72D STREET,

ADJOINING THE ST. ANDREW HOTEL.

Suites to rent, furnished or unfurnished, by the month, season, or year, including heat, light, and service; parlor bedroom, bath, and dressing rooms; abundant closet room; room for maid or valet; large rooms and finer accommodations than any hotel affords at double the price; house private. Particulars on premises, or of

CHARLES BUEK, Owner,
NO. 109 WEST 42D ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at auction Wednesday, February 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of George H. Coutts, Executor of the estate of John Holmes, deceased.

Columbus Avenue and 74th St., northeast corner.

"THE GREYLOCK,"

7-story Indiana stone and Tiffany brick apartment house with store. Passenger elevator. All modern improvements. &c. Lot 54x100.

1-2 interest in 105 and 107 Franklin Street,

5-story brick building. Lot 37.3x75.

1-2 interest in 339 Washington Street,

5-story brick building. Lot 25.6x90.5. St. Mark's Church leasehold expiring May 1, 1903. Two renewals of 21 years each. Ground rent, $450 per annum, taxes, &c.

Frank G. Wild, Esq., Attorney, 15 Beekman St. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Three Handsome Corner Rooms,

ALL WELL LIGHTED,

Suitable for a Law Firm, Banker, Broker, or any Business Corporation,

TO LET IN THE

Western National Bank Bldg.,

Corner Pine and Nassau Streets.

APPLY TO

GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON

lectures to-day in Broadway Tabernacle at 3 P. M. on "Numbers the Book of Wanderings."

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES OF SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF TEXAS.

Whereas, THE SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore, to wit, on or about and under date of the 20th day of September, 1888, made and entered into a certain agreement or indenture of trust with the HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, wherein and whereby it was provided that there should be deposited with the said Holland Trust Company certain securities as a collateral security for the debentures to be issued by the Security Mortgage and Trust Company; and

Whereas, The said Security Mortgage and Trust Company did thereafter issue its certain debentures in series known as Series E, depositing with the said Holland Trust Company, as security for said debentures, certain notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other evidence of indebtedness secured by real estate as provided by said indenture or trust agreement; and

Whereas, The Holland Trust Company thereafter, on passing into voluntary liquidation, the New York Security and Trust Company was by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York duly and regularly substituted as trustee under said trust agreement in the place and stead of said Holland Trust Company and is now acting as such trustee; and

Whereas, The Security Mortgage and Trust Company likewise entered into a similar agreement or indenture of trust with the New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee, and thereafter and under such agreement issued its certain debentures in series known as Series F, depositing with New York Security and Trust Company certain securities as collateral thereto, as provided by said indenture or trust agreement; and

Whereas, In said indentures or agreements of trust it is among other things provided that in case default should be made by said Security Mortgage and Trust Company in the payment of interest upon any of said debentures, and said default should continue for sixty days, or if default should be made in the payment of the principal when due, the said trustee, at the election of the holder or holders of said debenture or debentures, may at once proceed to collect or sell the securities in its hands pledged for the payment of the same, the proceeds of such sale to be applied, after deducting therefrom its reasonable compensation and expenses, toward the payment of said debentures; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreements and the same has continued for sixty days and longer, and now continues; and

Whereas, The holders of debentures issued under the said trust agreements have requested and directed that the securities pledged under said agreements as security for said debentures be sold at public auction to the highest bidder,

Now, therefore, The New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee for said Series E and F, hereby gives notice that on the 7th day of February, 1898, at the Real Estate Exchange and Salesrooms, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it under each of said Series E and F, including any real estate which has been acquired by said trustee under said trust agreements. If all of said securities are not sold on that day said sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day until completed.

Lists of the securities can be seen upon application at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York, City, where full explanations and information will be given in regard to said securities and the terms of sale.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1897.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Counsel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 26 N. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 9 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FRANCIA, LORENZO CARRIO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Joseph F. Francia, Isabel F. de Santos Suarez, John Francia, and Eugenie Lagarde, and to all persons interested in the estate of LORENZO CARRIO DE FRANCIA, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Pedro R. De Fiores, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.

ja31-law6wM

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Gallinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

o11-law6mM

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Chambers Street, New York.

fw7-law6wM&mch21

HASTINGS, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, whose names and parts of names and whose residences are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugh A. Muirhead of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HASTINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at said County, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja24-law6wM.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT A. BROOKSKY, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. a23-law6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 28d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

d27-law6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of M. & E. Brothers, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MANN, Executors. MANN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

ja10-law6mM

MORSE, ANNE A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert M. Olyphant, William H. Arnoux, John R. MacArthur, David M. Bokee, Vernon M. Bokee, Frederick W. Bokee, Joseph M. Bokee, William B. Bokee, William O. Bokee, Helen M. Stelger, Elisabeth V. Ledyard, Frank M. Olyphant, Talbot Olyphant, Anna E. Olyphant, Harriet T. Irving, Anna M. Vail, Cornelia V. N. Vail, Archer N. Tuttle, Howard Tuttle, Herbert Tuttle, Lewis G. Tuttle, John R. Morse, Jr., Stephen Burrows Morse, Ella M. Platt, Jane B. Morse, Elizabeth S. Morse, William O. Morse, Henry M. Richards, Mary M. Richards, Sarah M. Richards, Albert Watts, William Watts, Alice Fulton, Robert Olyphant, Mary J. Olyphant, Susan R. O'Sullivan, Eliza Aller, Margaret Rogers, Helene A. Arnoux, Pauline K. MacArthur, Anna Morse, Jr., Lucy Bokee, Ellen S. Newman, Edith Fairfax Smith, Esther Smith, Varnon M. Olyphant, Emma W. Wallace, Grace V. Olyphant, J. Kinsett Olyphant, Anne Morse Houghton, Alice Mickelhain, Ellen Mickelhain, Treasurer Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows of Deceased Ministers, Jane Adams, Lissie Hanrahan, Nellie Murphy, Bridget McCarvill, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANNE A. MORSE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert M. Olyphant and William H. Arnoux, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOYEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for William H. Arnoux and John R. MacArthur, executors, 13 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

DAVID WILCOX, Attorney for Robert M. Olyphant, executor, 20 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. ja5-law6wM

MAGOVERN, MARTHA E.—To all persons having claims as creditors against MARTHA E. MAGOVERN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, intestate: Please take notice that on the 22th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., I will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased under Section 2,694 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that you are hereby notified to present your claims against said deceased to the Surrogate of the City and County of New York at his office in the County Court House in said city on or before the 25th day of February, 1898.

JOHN S. MAGOVERN.

GEO. H. STARR, Attorney for Petitioner, 56 Pine St., New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

FLORIDA Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York Feb. 18. Programmes, time tables, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y., 78 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND OTHER instruction, by Harvard graduate; experienced tutor. MORGAN, Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGE, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,376 Broadway, 33d St., City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

33D ST., 20 WEST.—Well furnished large and small rooms; first-class board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

42D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable middle-aged woman as excellent cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 319 East 32d St.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook; would do plain washing; the best of city reference. 53 Columbus Av., first floor; inquire in grocery, same number.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook. Apply at present employer's, from 9 to 11 A. M., at 216 East 18th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as thorough cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. Garrett, 535 8th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as excellent cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 6.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; will assist with washing; best city references. 300 East 65th St., first floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best reference. Refinement, Box 234, 1,269 Broadway.

Housecworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waiting; small plain family. 217 West 60th St., ground floor, rear.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By a young German girl, good seamstress, as nurse to growing children; references. 329 East 89th St., care Faber.

MAID.—By young woman as maid; some knowledge of dressmaking; American family preferred. Call Monday, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at 207 West 80th St., first floor, apartment, east side.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; family wash done home; reference. 242 East 79th St., Herbert.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse or care of invalid or plain sewing by the day. Mrs. Marston, 842 6th Av., between 47th and 48th Sts.

NURSE.—By a North German as nurse to growing children; good seamstress; city references. 800 East 87th St., top flat.

NURSE.—To invalid lady or gentleman; a doctor's widow, with first-class hospital and family references. K., 330 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By a refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 53d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 108 West 41st St.; housekeeper's bell.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in all kinds of stenographic work. Address, with salary paid, Miss Maxson, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent and strictly sober Frenchman; just disengaged on account of family going abroad. Can be seen at his last employer's, Henry, 604 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; best of references. J. P., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,369 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

DESIGNER and FITTER.—Furs and cloaks; experienced and skilled; able to do fine furrier-work; reasonable terms; good recommendations. Progress, Box 146 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A German or French nurse and seamstress for child six years old. Apply, Monday, 3 to 5, with references, 307 West 72d St.

WANTED—First-class German or Swedish laundress. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, Monday, with references, 307 West 72d St.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash, and iron; city reference required. 423 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—JOHN ROSENTHAL, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Port Lecroy property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Rose, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map No. 284, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 185, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 184, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 184, on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 186, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the centre of Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 187 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja19-2awtwW&M

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent and strictly sober Frenchman; just disengaged on account of family going abroad. Can be seen at his last employer's, Henry, 604 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; best of references. J. P., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,369 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

DESIGNER and FITTER.—Furs and cloaks; experienced and skilled; able to do fine furrier-work; reasonable terms; good recommendations. Progress, Box 146 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A German or French nurse and seamstress for child six years old. Apply, Monday, 3 to 5, with references, 307 West 72d St.

WANTED—First-class German or Swedish laundress. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, Monday, with references, 307 West 72d St.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash, and iron; city reference required. 423 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—JOHN ROSENTHAL, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Port Lecroy property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Rose, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map No. 284, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 185, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 184, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 184, on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 186, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the centre of Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 187 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja19-2awtwW&M

WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORTS.

The Florida of the North

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

3½ hours from New York. Vestibule train daily, 1:40 P. M.

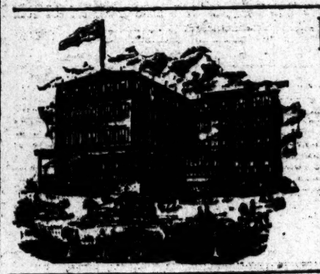
The HOTEL WINDSOR

The Most Modern Hotel on the Atlantic Coast.

Apartments en suite. Hot and cold sea water baths attached.
American and European plans.
80 feet from ocean. Russian Orchestra.
Turkish Room. Marine Room. Ship's Room.
Sun Balconies.

Representative will be at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on February 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, from 11 A. M. until 5 P. M., with diagrams, views and information regarding Hotel and Atlantic City.

G. JASON WATERS.



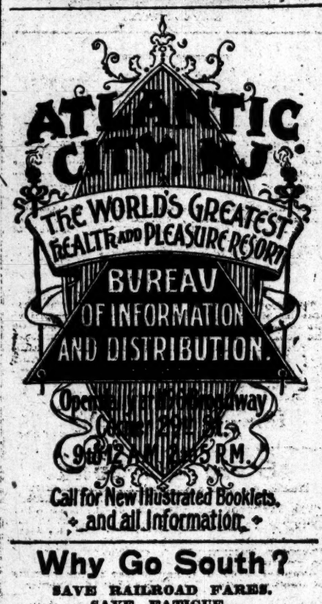
HOTEL DE VILLE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

M. W. TRUITT, Proprietor.
Opens February 19th.

Mr. TRUITT will be located at Gilsey House, New York City, February 7 and 8; hours, 11 to 1, 4 to 6, and 8 to 9, with plans, rates, and give any information desired concerning the hotel and Atlantic City.

The de Ville is modernly and handsomely equipped. Elevator; Music Room, Sun Parlor, &c. Rates, $12 per week and upwards.



Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed plazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Dr. of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS

in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.

Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat. sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates.
F. ALSFELT.

For Prompt Reviews and the Earliest News of Books and Art
READ THE
REVIEW of BOOKS and ART
PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW YORK TIMES
EVERY SATURDAY.

3 cents per copy, the regular news pages of THE TIMES included.
Sent to any address ONE YEAR for $1.
SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
Sample copy on application.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n23-law8tillmy26

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. R. GOULD.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

DURING THE TRYING

WINTER MONTHS

OLD POINT COMFORT

is an ideal point for a restful and quiet stay amid pleasant surroundings.

The handsome, large ocean steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

sailing daily (Sunday excepted) from New York, offer the additional attraction of a short and invigorating sea trip under the most favorable conditions of cuisine and accommodations.

For reservation of staterooms and further information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 26, North River, New York.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, V. P. & T. Man'gr.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., Mch. 15, 9 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*Norman'a, Feb. 26, 12.10 AM | *Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | *Normannia, Mch. 12, 10 AM
*Elbe, Feb. 26, 10 AM | †Ka. W. II., Mch. 19, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
Between New York and Cherbourg (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM
First cab., $80; second class, $40; steerage, $28.
HA

CHURCH TRUSTEES RESIGN

The Rev. John Hall Announces the Withdrawal of Six Members of the Board.

CONGREGATION NOT SURPRISED

The Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Makes Only Slight Reference to the Recent Troubles.

Dr. John Hall, triumphant against those of the session and the general congregation who desired to depose him as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was in the pulpit of that edifice yesterday morning and delivered a long sermon on the efficacy of the Gospel and the wisdom of those who believe and do good works. After the sermon he announced the resignation of six of the members of the Board of Trustees and the death of one, and the necessity of holding a meeting of the congregation in the near future to elect new Trustees.

The deceased member was James Fraser. Those who resigned were E. Francis Hyde, Robert H. Robertson, John P. Duncan, Horace E. Garth, Dr. George G. Wheelock, and John S. Kennedy. The announcement of the resignations did not come as a surprise to any of those present; in fact, it was fully expected by all that the list would be much longer and that it would reach further among the members of the session. As it was, but one of the session was declared to have withdrawn, E. Francis Hyde, who was also a Trustee and whose name was mentioned early in last week as among those strongly opposed to Dr. Hall as pastor. Mr. Hyde, with six others of the session, really handed up resignations, but these could not be read, because they will not be dealt with until the meeting of the session next Thursday.

Dr. Hall said that the congregation was officially requested to meet at 4 o'clock in the afternoon Monday, Feb. 14, to elect the new Trustees. Three are required for the term which expires Dec. 15, 1898; two for the term ending in December of 1899, and two for the term expiring in 1900.

The pastor did not recite any reasons for the resignations, nor was it at all necessary for him to do so, because all understood. Several of the prominent members said that such a wholesale list of resignations was never before recorded in the history of the church, and they declaimed against what they termed a spontaneous and ruthless lack of consideration for the venerable pastor.

It was noticed only five of the Session members occupied their usual seats near the pulpit. These were Robert Beggs, H. Edward Rowland, Henry B. Barnes, Silas B. Brownell, and William Campbell. Of the total number of sixteen members of the Session only three others were present, and they took seats in the body of the church. They were E. Francis Hyde, Col. J. J. McCook, and H. L. Smith. Of the Deacons attending there were James A. Frame, William Irwin, and William Sloane. The attendance of members of the congregation was not unusually large and there were very many vacant seats in the balcony.

After the services the enthusiasm of the congregation at Dr. Hall's reinstatement was shown and he was besieged with congratulations on all sides.

In his sermon the pastor took occasion to call attention to the number of testimonials he had received within the last few weeks. He referred by this to the period of the recent misunderstandings.

"The testimonials," he said, "have been very numerous, and a great many of them from persons whom I did not know and who, I suppose, have come here occasionally. They spoke so strongly of the good they had received that I have been led to believe even more firmly than ever in the holiness of the Gospel."

Dr. Hall refrained from any further reference to the clash between himself and dissenting members of his congregation.

THEIR DEBT CANCELED.

Church of the Good Shepherd Celebrates the Event.

The Church of the Good Shepherd, in McDonough Street, between Stuyvesant and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, began yesterday the celebration of the payment of its mortgage debt. At the morning service the rector, the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, and the rector emeritus, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Cornwell, were the preachers. A letter of congratulation was read from Bishop Littlejohn. A special prayer of thanksgiving was offered, after which the holy communion was celebrated.

In the evening there was a special musical service, and the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, was the preacher. The celebration will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

TRIPLE CHURCH CELEBRATION.

Special Services of a Brooklyn German Presbyterian Congregation.

The German Evangelical Presbyterian Church, in Hopkins Street, near Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated with special services the twenty-fifth anniversary of the cornerstone laying of the edifice. Incidentally it was also the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the Church Society and the annual union mission service with the Church of the Peace, in Willoughby Avenue, near Broadway.

The triple event was celebrated by the delivery of addresses by the Rev. W. A. Priemer of the Hopkins Street Church, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Seibert of the Bloomfield (N. J.) Seminary of Theology, the Rev. Dr. Geiger of Manhattan, the Rev. Louis Waifers of the Church of the Peace, the Rev. C. C. Jaeger of the Ebenezer Chapel, and ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, to whose efforts thirty years ago, the society thanks its existence.

WORK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A Forward Movement Among Presbyterian Churches.

The forward movement in the foreign missionary work of the Presbyterian Church was formally begun yesterday, when a union meeting was held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The meeting took the place of the regular morning service. Many delegates representing churches in this city were present.

Luther D. Wishard, who represents the Presbyterian Foreign Board, was the only speaker. He said that the board wished to make foreign missions a special feature of the work during the closing years of the century. In recent years the foreign missions had been neglected, and as an instance of this he cited the fact that where ten years ago twenty-one churches gave $5 the same churches this year gave $3. Many young men had volunteered to go into the missionary field, but they could not go because there was not enough money to send them. There were 1,000 volunteers all anxious to start at once, but they were obliged to remain idle. He appealed for funds for this work.

NEW YORK DIOCESE CONSENTS.

Votes for Archdeacon Brown as Coadjutor Bishop of Arkansas.

It was voted unanimously by the members of the Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York at its last meeting to consent to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. William M. Brown, the Archdeacon of Cleveland, who was lately elected as the Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Arkansas. This action on the part of the committee was cordially indorsed by Bishop Potter, and is likely to have considerable effect upon the vote of many of the dioceses in the United States.

Nothing in the recent history of the Episcopal Church has created greater discussion throughout the Church at large than the controversy arising out of the election of Dr. Brown to the Coadjutor Bishopric of Arkansas. It was openly charged by influential clergy and laymen, in a protest sent to the Bishops and standing committees, that his election was irregular and "was compassed by trickery, fraud, and falsehood." This protest was followed by an exhaustive answer, indorsed by Bishop Pierce, which set forth at length the circumstances attending the election, which, it was declared, was regular in every respect.

ON GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Hugh O. Pentecost Applies the Golden Rule to the Every Day Life of the Community.

Hugh O. Pentecost talked yesterday morning on "Good Citizenship" before the members of the Unity Congregation, in Carnegie Hall. He described the ideal good citizen as the one, above laws and legislation, who had so thoroughly at heart his fellow-citizens' welfare that his conduct was regulated by his own sense of right, rather than by a desire to be an obedient and law-observing member of the community. He described as the ideal state a condition when all citizens were good citizens, when legislation would not be necessary, and when wars and strife would be at an end. In part, he said:

"Good citizenship is our relation to society, the State, and the Government. A good citizen must first become free from all prejudice. He must realize that every man is his neighbor, whether white or black, big or little, regardless of belief, education, or dress. He must respect the rights of every mortal, from which we deduce that the good citizen may not use the privileges of public office for his own personal ends. In this respect George Washington was the ideal good citizen when he said, 'I will serve my country, but will take no pay.' He further showed his good citizenship when he did it.

"I do not know how far popular reports are correct, but if what we hear about our public men is true many of them are not good citizens. If President McKinley or Mayor Van Wyck or Richard Croker or T. C. Platt is a man not of George Washington's kind he is not a good citizen. If they exercise their power for their own individual advantage, they are neglecting their duty. If Mark Hanna, as has been reported, has bought his way into the United States Senate, he is more dangerous than a thousand John Mosts. The Anarchist is limited to blowing up buildings and destroying life, but the bad citizen corrupts the very sources of our Government.

"A good citizen should live entirely above law. I saw a man throw a cigarette box on the sidewalk recently. He was not a good citizen. I do not know whether there is an ordinance against it, but he did not have the good of his fellows at heart, or he would not have done it. We want clean streets, and good citizens will help to keep them clean. The man who has a vacant piece of property is rarely a good citizen, for he does not remove the snow from his sidewalks. A good citizen will not stand around the rear door of a cable car, impeding his neighbors who desire to board it, nor will he monopolize two seats, nor spit on the floor. It is discouraging that we have to have ordinances and laws on things so evidently out of accord with good citizenship as these. The Golden Rule is the good citizens' creed."

DR. LUBECK'S ANNIVERSARY.

Completion of His Tenth Year of Work as Pastor of Zion and St. Timothy—Church Debt Cleared.

In a sermon commemorative of the tenth anniversary of his work in his present parish, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, pastor of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, yesterday morning made the formal announcement that arrangements had been perfected to lift the floating obligations, amounting to about $6,400, thereby leaving the church clear of debt. He thanked his congregation for the generous loyalty which had prompted them to thus voluntarily mark an important anniversary of his ministry. He briefly reviewed the parish events of the past decade, and showed that the work of the church had developed and broadened steadily.

The most important event in recent years was the formation of a separate parish from the Zion and St. Timothy Mission, in West Forty-fourth Street. This mission had grown to such proportions that it was deemed best by all the persons interested to make a separate church out of it, and the new Protestant Episcopal parish of St. Cornelius was formed, with the Rev. Isaac C. Sturgis as pastor. About $20,000 was raised in a very short time for the purpose of making the first payment on a building in West Forty-sixth Street for the new church. Aside from that work, Dr. Lubeck said that the congregation of Zion and St. Timothy had raised within the past year about $24,000 for its own maintenance. This amount was in addition to an income of about $6,000 from the endowment fund. A very large and beneficent work among the poor is done by the clergymen and laymen of this parish. Rector Lubeck has two assistants in the Rev. Karl Schwartz and the Rev. J. Martin Neifert, and there are various church societies equipped for special relief work.

In urging a continuance of the zealous efforts of his people Dr. Lubeck drew some effective lessons from the text, "We are all workers together, in God."

ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Special Services Held Yesterday in the Prosperous West End Presbyterian Church.

The tenth anniversary of the organization of the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw is pastor, was celebrated yesterday. The floral decorations were elaborate, the pulpit and platform being banked with palms, white roses, and carnations. Every seat in the church was occupied long before the service began at 11 A. M., when communion was celebrated.

Dr. Shaw gave a brief history of the church. Starting with 69 members, it has increased this number to 1,350, while during the ten years of its existence it has raised $300,000. Immediately after the pastor's discourse forty new members were received into the church.

At 4:30 P. M. a service in memory of those members of the church who have died was held, and four windows in memory of John Curry, a Trustee of the church; Moses Dunlap, a Deacon; Miss Isabella Ferguson, and Winfield Johnson were unveiled. The memorial address was delivered by Dr. Shaw, and prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Edward Niles of Gardiner, N. Y., and the Rev. James Hunter, assistant pastor of the church. Last evening a service in commemoration of the first decade of the church was held, and addresses were made by the Rev. George L. Larch, the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Marling, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary. This evening there will be a reception for the members of the church.

Biblical Study for Pastors.

Lack of available opportunities for the continuance of theological study by actively engaged pastors in and near this city will be supplied in part, it is expected, by the establishment of a Biblical institute in this city. The experiment will be started this afternoon, when the first lecture of the term will be delivered in the assembly hall of the building of the United Charities, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The work of the institute will go on through February, March, April, and May, each Monday afternoon. The Directors of the institute are the Rev. Drs. Henry T. McEwen, Samuel M. Jackson, Alexander H. McKinney, W. C. Bitting, W. J. Peck, Joseph T. Duryea, and the Rev. Henry C. Fagg.

Mormon Elders in Brooklyn.

The new Mormon mission in Brooklyn is beginning work. Preliminary meetings were held in Grand Union Hall, on Court Street, on Saturday and yesterday, but the active work of the mission is hardly under way as yet. Elder A. S. Kessler presided at the meetings, and with him were Elders Lyman and Cowley, who have just returned from the South; Elder David P. Gill from Pennsylvania, Elder Wilcox, Elder Edwards, and others. The permanent work will begin during this week.

Harlem Y. M. C. A. Celebration.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be held this evening at 8:15 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. John Hall will deliver the address, Dr. Carl E. Dufft will sing, and the entire building will be open for inspection. This meeting will be open to the public generally.

Special Y. M. C. A. Services.

The first of the series of special religious services under the auspices of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street, was conducted yesterday afternoon by the Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

While we frequently advertise that we make to fit by altering garments, just as a good tailor does, too much stress can't be laid on our ability to fit the majority without alteration.

Once it is settled which of our sizes is your size, how comfortable to walk into a garment when you want it and as you want it.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE RESOURCES OF SILENCE

Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, Gives Instances Where Speech Is Inadequate.

MANY THINGS INEXPRESSIBLE

Emotions of Richest Spiritual Joy and Profoundest Sorrow Impossible of Depiction by Words—Impulse the Enemy of Morality.

"The Golden Resources of Silence" was the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's address before the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday at Carnegie Music Hall. It being the first Sunday of the month, as usual special musical services were provided and a large audience was present. The lecturer said in part:

"Some of the holiest, loveliest things in life are best preserved when kept in the casket of reticence, when the seal of silence upon them remains unbroken. The art of using language is one which everybody practices from babyhood upward. And yet it is one of the most difficult of all the arts, in which only an exceedingly small number are proficient. The difficulty consists in this, that there are no particular words in language that express only a particular thing and nothing else. There are but class words, that designate whole classes of objects, and it is only by combining these class terms, by partly blocking the meaning of each with the help of the others that we can indicate more or less satisfactorily the particular thing we wish to say.

"In endeavoring to find a suitable expression for our thought we are engaged in a kind of mental chase, and the words we use are a series of eccentric circles, growing narrower as we proceed, until at last the sense is trapped, as it were, brought to bay, where it can no longer escape us, and transfixed on the keen point of speech. The difficulty of forming a picture of what is described merely from the adjectives used is immeasurably increased when an attempt is made to express by means of language something that is not tangible, not visible, a purely inward occurrence, an idea, a state of feeling. The vocabulary at our service for such purposes is limited indeed.

Silence Often Better Than Speech.

"This, then, is one reason why silence is often better than speech, because certain things—and these the greatest, the highest, and the most inward—are actually inexpressible in their very nature. As a first instance of the unspeakable I would mention gratitude. We can express our thanks for the lesser benefactions which we receive at the hands of our fellows, and we can, occasion offering, return their favor by similar services on our part. But the moment the benefactions of which we are the recipients involve self-sacrifice on the part of our benefactors, we are mute and utterly unable to find words in which to express our gratitude. To use phrases in which thanks are expressed at such times seems to us like a desecration of our feeling, so paltry and pitifully inadequate do they seem.

"Our richest spiritual joys and our profoundest sorrow are other instances. We try in broken, stammering utterance, by tokens and symbols, to give a hint of what we feel to a select few of our most intimate friends. But when that feeling has become so engrossing as to take complete possession of our soul, even that resource fails us and we find refuge in silence. We say of grief that vents itself in sighs and lamentations that it may be like a tempest which shakes the soul; but we predict that, like a tempest, it will pass quickly away. On the other hand, we stand in awe of speechless sorrow, for we know how it has taken hold of the roots of the soul.

"In the next place, silence is the right attitude in the case of things which might be spoken, but which ought not to be—for example, charity. The publication of one's charities to the world is so unpleasing and repellent because it gives color to the suspicion that the actuating motive was the vainglorious desire for admiration and praise. There is really a distinct feeling of shame mingled with our charitable deeds. We often feel ashamed when we bestow our help upon a worthy object of charity, not on our own account, but on his account. So there are these two reasons for reticence in the case of charity: The one relating to the purity of our own motives; the other to the self-respect of those whom we assist.

Publicity in Collective Charity.

"All this is true of private charity. There are, however, certain forms of collective effort in charity which are not obnoxious to the same objections. A body of people acting in concert for the support of philanthropic institutions has a right to make known to the public what it is doing or proposes to do, for the sake of obtaining the public support. And, for the same reason, it is often best that those who contribute should do so openly, for the sake of influencing others to follow their example.

"Next to be considered is the silence of privacy—the law of silence that protects whatever specifically concerns ourselves from the prying curiosity of others. The right to be uncommunicative with regard to certain matters has been slowly acquired, and the extent to which it is conceded is a measure of civilization. This precious privilege of keeping one's own counsel as to matters which others have no right to know, simply because they cannot comprehend, requires to be further extended.

"That it is an impertinence to ask a man how large his income is, or whether his domestic relations are felicitous or infelicitous, and the like, is conceded by all. But in regard to one subject the right to remain incommunicative has not yet been established, especially in the United States. Persons otherwise fairly well bred have no scruple in asking a comparative stranger to what Church he belongs—that is to say, what opinions he may hold on the very highest questions of life; opinions which he may find it extremely difficult to express to others in such a way that they can comprehend, and which he ought, therefore, to be particularly privileged in withholding unless the circumstances are propitious and the listeners are sufficiently en rapport to enter into and appreciate the drift of what he says.

"The chief thought that I have wished to place before you, however, is this: The greatest moral value belongs to those ellipses, or intervals, during which is being evolved and matured in the mind the right utterance that is to come afterward. The enemy of morality is impulse. The moral man is one who sees before his eyes the chart of his relationship to others, and especially the differences in the duties which he owes to others, and who tries to conform his speech and his action to the directions of this chart. And it is evident at once that a man who tries to do this must often stop to think, must allow intervals of silence to elapse, before he acts or speaks, during which he considers the actual situation in the light of this ideal chart.

"So that it is not too much to say that the morality of a person can be gauged by his reflectiveness, by the degree to which he has acquired the habit of contemplation, of seeing the invisible moral entities and deriving thence his bearings.

Moral Importance of Silence.

"And the moral importance of letting silence intervene before speaking or acting—silence that is not vacancy, but crowded with thought—becomes particularly plain on certain occasions; for instance, when a child of yours, or a friend, or some one near to you, has done or said anything which you are disposed to resent how infinitely precious, at such moments, is the habit of preserving silence.

"The mere fact that the impulse to speak is repressed allows the wave of wrathful feeling that threatened to sweep away self-control to subside. Reflection steps in. We revolve inwardly what the causes of this offense may have been, whether we ourselves have given any provocation, and we gain time by this means to shape our words in such a way that they shall have a medicinal effect, a curative result."

Semi-Annual
Carpet Sale,
Commencing
Monday, February 7th.

174 Pieces
Best Quality Moquette,
and 108 Pieces
Domestic Axminster,
all at
75 cts.
per yard.
(The above comprise some of the most desirable patterns.)
Moquette and Axminster Remnants,
50 cts.
per yard.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A SYNAGOGUE'S CELEBRATION.

Ohab Zedek's Congregation Hold Jubilee Services, and Afterward Attend a Banquet.

The 400 members of the First Hungarian Congregation, "Ohab Zedek," (lovers of righteousness,) celebrated yesterday their twenty-fifth anniversary as an organization with a jubilee service in the synagogue in Norfolk Street, winding up the day's festivities with a banquet and dance. In 1873 a few orthodox Hungarian Jews banded together and organized a society, using a small front room at 69 Ridge Street in which to worship. In 1882 the congregation had grown so that it purchased a building at 70 Columbia Street, which quarters were used until 1886, when the present synagogue was erected at a cost of $55,000. Until 1891 the services had been conducted by a cantor, but owing to the increased prosperity which attended the congregation, it was decided to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. Philip Klein, a Hebrew scholar of great learning. Rabbi Klein, who was then stationed at Liebau, Hungary, accepted the call, and immediately came to this country.

Yesterday afternoon when Albert Carmiol, the cantor, opened the jubilee services with a prayer, the synagogue was crowded to the doors with the members of the congregation and their guests. The interior of the place had been decorated profusely. American flags, palms, ferns, and bright bunting composing the principal features.

President Herman delivered an address of welcome, and Dr. Klein made an address in German. An address in English was given by the Rev. H. P. Mendes.

Dr. Mendes, in the course of his address, dwelt upon the significance of the celebration and the good work the congregation had accomplished during the twenty-five years of its existence. He admonished them to better the condition of the poor in their community as much as possible, and in closing, spoke of the brilliant future that was before them.

When the services were over the congregation adjourned to Progress Hall, 28 and 30 Avenue A, where a banquet was served and dancing indulged in.

The present officers of the synagogue are Leopold Herman, President; M. Schlesinger, Vice President; Joseph Berkowitz, Cashier; L. Waltzenhofer, Financial Secretary; D. Belliner, Recording Secretary; Moritz Neuman, Emil Neufeld, and L. Engel, Trustees.

A MISSION FOR NON-CATHOLICS.

Three Thousand Persons in the Paulist Fathers' Church.

The Paulist Fathers began a non-Catholic mission at their church, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. There were 3,000 people present, 75 per cent. of whom, it was estimated, were non-Catholics. Every Catholic who attends the mission must bring at least one non-Catholic. The mission is to last two weeks, and is to be conducted by Fathers Doyle, Elliott, and O'Callaghan.

Father Elliott made an address of welcome to the non-Catholics present last night, and Father O'Callaghan delivered the sermon. His subject was: "Whether Out of the Church There Is Salvation." The purpose of the mission is to spread a knowledge of the Roman Church among the residents of the parish.

UNIVERSALISM IN JAPAN.

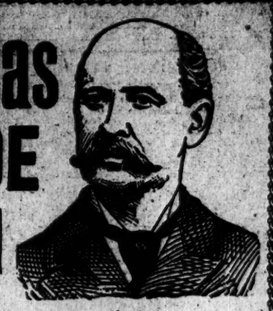
A Native Minister Speaks in a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. Hizedo Yoshimura, a Japanese Universalist preacher, yesterday occupied the pulpit of All Souls' Universalist Church in South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, with the pastor of that church, the Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams. Mr. Yoshimura is in this country for the purpose of raising funds to carry on Universalist work in his native land, where it was started eight years ago. He said that there now existed ten Universalist churches, three schools for men and women, several kindergartens, and a young people's Christian union. There were also eight women preachers and four missionaries. The preacher said that Shintoism, which was the ancient religion of Japan, was in reality no religion, but what might be called ethical Japanese teachings. Confucianism and Buddhism were dying out.

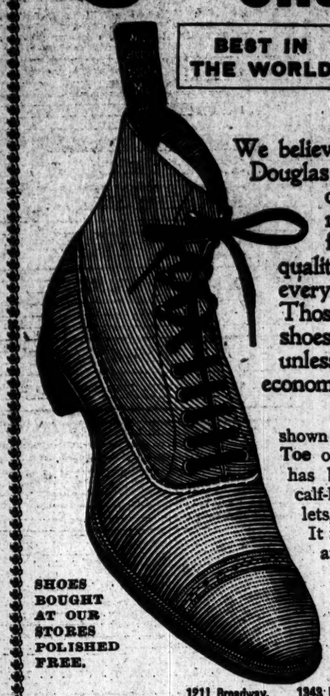
"What are we to do now?" he asked. "How are we going to get along without a religion, and if we are going to have a religion must it not be Universalism?"

A large collection was taken up for the cause.

W. L. Douglas
$3.50 SHOE



BEST IN THE WORLD



We believe that every wearer of the Douglas Shoes feels a sense of thorough satisfaction, which almost amounts to gratitude, for his money's worth of quality and style that goes into every pair of shoes we make. Those who have never worn our shoes cannot appreciate this fact unless they prove their worth and economy by giving them a trial.

OUR CALF SHOE

shown herewith is made on the Gem Toe of the best calf to be procured; has both medium and heavy soles; calf-lined, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and Australian kangaroo tops. It is an ideal street shoe, neat, dressy and comfortable.

We can show a full line of shoes made of different leathers, especially adapted for this season of the year.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK:
1211 Broadway. 1343 Broadway. 264 West 125th St. 974 3d Ave.
2210 3d Ave. 345 8th Ave. 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN:
708-710 Broadway. 1367 Broadway. 431 Fulton St. 494 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY: 10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

MR. MOODY CRITICISED

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe Asserts His Work and Methods Have Done Immense Harm.

SAYS HE FIGHTS GOOD SENSE.

The Good Accomplished by the Evangelist Is Overbalanced by the Bad Effects of His Teachings, Says the Preacher.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe of the Universalist Church of the Eternal Hope, in Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue, preached yesterday morning on "The Good and the Evil of Mr. Moody's Work." He said, in part:

"The good results of Mr. Moody's work require a large measurement. Tens of thousands have been rescued from vice and crime in his revival meetings. Multitudes of husbands and sons and fathers have been saved from drunkenness and debauchery and gambling and cruelty and sent back to their families to begin a decent manner of life. In every city where he has tabernacled there has been, at least for a time, a healthier sense and a higher tone of morals.

"Wherever he has gone the churches have been aroused, at least for a season, from their dead formalism and their pious make-believe to an intense earnestness of faith and action. Preachers by the thousand at his call have risen to a nobler conception of their duty as moral guides and spiritual advisers and the pastors of souls. When the story of his work is fully told it will be said that through him a multitude of lives have been redeemed and that sacred joy has come into countless homes.

"I would be glad if we might pause here, with no criticism to utter; but Mr. Moody has persisted—needlessly and vigorously persisted—in making the protest of liberals a necessity. The good results of his work to morality are sadly matched and mated with evil results to intelligence. More than any thousand men in this country he has kept alive the senseless warfare of piety against knowledge. He has persistently opposed the truths of science with the fears of superstition. Entirely innocent of Biblical scholarship in his own right, he has denounced and hindered the work of the scholars to the full extent of his influence.

Prohibits Common Sense.

"With all the power and prestige of his great name, he has prohibited the exercise of common sense in religion. As the foundation of his moral and spiritual effort—as the only foundation of ethics and prayer—he claims the inspiration and infallibility of every sentence in the Bible. This is his logic: Morality is founded on theology; theology rests on the Bible; the truth of the Bible depends on the infallibility of each text. Thus is the pyramid poised on its apex. If that were all we might question his judgment and let the matter pass. If any man's intellect is so constituted that he can really believe the One Hundred and Ninth Psalm infallible, or the story of Esther inspired, that is his misfortune, and I think we ought to be charitable with him.

"Mr. Moody does not keep to his personal affairs. He is rankly aggressive in telling the rest of us what we shall believe and what we shall not believe. He is the special champion of what is known as the 'All-or-none' theory of the Bible. 'All of the Bible is true or none of it is true! Everything in the Bible is true or nothing in religion is true! Everything in the Bible is true or nothing in morality or in human nature, nothing in experience or history, is to be depended on!

"'If Moses did not write the Pentateuch, we have no ground for believing that Christ ever lived! If the earth were not created, out of nothing, less than six thousand years ago, our faith in immortality is a delusion! If Elijah were not taken up to heaven in a four-wheeled chariot, there is no such things as right and wrong in this present world! If the Hebrew children did not walk about comfortably in that blast furnace heated sevenfold, then a mother's love for her child is neither beautiful nor commendable! If the story of Jonah be not a perfectly attested bit of history, then the Sermon on the Mount is a tissue of falsehoods! If the torture of heretics be not endless, civilization is a myth!'

Knowledge as Necessary as Morals.

"Against such tortures of intelligence liberals must enter their protest, though Mr. Moody were reforming all the sinners of the world. No possible good to morality can justify that wholesale destruction of common sense. Knowledge is as necessary as morals to human progress. The practice of virtue is not more essential to the welfare of mankind than is the pursuit of truth. For the world and for all conceivable worlds it is altogether as important that men think wisely as that they shall live devoutly. Crime has not cursed the world with greater misery than has ignorance. Vice has not been the author of more suffering than has superstition.

"Why is it that Mr. Moody appeals to these outgrown and exploded superstitions as the basis of his moral and spiritual work? It is simply because he has not learned to separate things which have been incidentally or accidentally thrown together. He regards mere association as cause and effect. A child ought to see that there is no logical relation between a belief that Moses wrote the Pentateuch and a belief in the soul's immortality. The two beliefs have stood side by side in the Christian teaching of many centuries, and Mr. Moody seems to imagine that they have grown into one body, and that to sever them is like cutting off a man's head.

Sincere, but Mistaken, He Says.

"I accept Mr. Moody's entire sincerity. I can understand it. I suppose he really believes that the putting away of the Eden poem, and the Samson myth, and the fiery furnace, and Daniel's lions, and Elijah's chariot, and Jonah's whale, would be the ruin of the world's morality and its worship and its hope. The supreme pity of it is that such weaknesses and such folly should be popularly accepted as the very genius of religious teaching.

"I heard him often in the day of his greatness. I never felt that he was magnetic. He never rose to eloquence. His manner was neither pleasing nor impressive. He could not tell an amusing story or a pathetic one with popular effect. He was peculiarly cold and stiff. His voice was unsympathetic, his tone monotonous, his gestures cramped, his expression stolid, and his language most ordinary. He had wonderful power, but not as an orator. You must look for something deeper. As to the music at his meetings the volume is heroic, but I don't know where you would get less harmony. The music is neither splendid nor great. I think it would be difficult to find anything poorer and less inspiring than the average revival tune of the Sankey books. Those oftenest sung are neither sweet nor tender nor devotional nor imaginative, nor even melodious. One of the crimes that I charge Mr. Moody with is the popular desecration of religious music."

Then Dr. Crowe graphically described a Moody meeting, telling of the great interest and earnestness that prevailed. "Well, what objection?" he continued. "No objection to that. All praise for that. The objection is that he couples this magnificent spiritual work with certain theories which violate common sense, which beget intellectual revolt, which drive as many persons away from all thought of spiritual life as his good work help into it. That one great reason-crushing sermon of his on 'The Blood' has created more infidelity than Ingersoll's lecture on 'The Gods.'

"This constant teaching that, in order to be religious, you must believe in the Divine injustice; you must send good men to hell for exercising the reason which God gave them; you must put blind credulity above knowledge and virtue; you must have a bloody sacrifice instead of the refinements of conduct and character; you must believe all the silly old superstitions of barbarism—it is enough to make the angels weep."

DR. EATON ON PESSIMISM.

He Says that It Has Done Good in Calling Attention to the Existence of Evil.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, in West Forty-sixth Street, spoke last night on "Pessimism," the subject being one of a series on religious theories. He said, in part:

"Pessimism is a part of the inheritance of the present time and takes possession of all. You will see it in society, in literature, and among the professional men. It always adds a drop of bitterness to the wine of life. Pessimism has rendered great service to the religious thought of the nineteenth century. There is an unintelligent optimism. There is evil in the world—physical, intellectual, and moral. Pessimism is, right when it affirms that there are cancers at the vital spots of the world.

"I can see the beautiful days, but I can also see the shadow of approaching storms. I see thousands of men, women, and children suffer because of the evil forces of progress. I see men and women dying in hospitals. I see the sweat shops. I see men and women murdered by the social and industrial laws of the time. Have I any right to forget these evils in the world? If pessimism has forced us to remember that there can be nothing perfectly pure, then I say it has done the age a service.

"While it has done a service, it is like other philosophies; it is not new or an explanation of the facts of life. It is impossible to find out whether we have more pain or pleasure in this life. I do not believe in pessimism. It tends to rob the universe of God. Still, we should not ignore the evils of life or underestimate their values. Be ready for the worst—the best will come to us. Let us cherish a noble optimism."

Grand Army Colony in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 6.—John E. Pierce, ranchman and land owner, announces that he has closed a deal with the Grand Army of the Republic whereby they take 25,000 acres of land in Matagorda County, on which they purpose to place about 1,000 families. They will build a town and organize a model co-operative community.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Evening performance at 8 o'clock. Matinée at 2.
TO-NIGHT ..... "Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Saligmac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Vivian. Conductor, Bimboni.
TUES. EVG., Feb. 8..... "Die Meistersinger"
Testimonial Performance Tendered to HERR EMIL FISCHER,
in honor of the anniversary of his fortieth year on the stage and his ninety-fifth appearance in his great role of "HANS SACHS," supported by the following cast: Mmes. Seygard, Staudigl; MM. Rothmuhl, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, Van Hoose, and others. Conductor, Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 9..... "Siegfried"
Mmes. Nordica, Toronto; MM. Kraus, Stephens, Stehmann, Breuer, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
FRI. EVG., FEB. 11. "Gotterdammerung"
Mmes. Nordica, Berna, Toronto, Staudigl, Maitfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St. ... Begins 8:15.
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
**Special Matinée Tuesday of THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY with Jas. K. Hackett.

Lyceum Lenten Lectures
.....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS.....
.....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS.....
Daniel Frohman takes pleasure in announcing a series of illustrated morning lectures at 11, with the distinguished lecturer and scientist, Mr.
GARRETT P. SERVISS,
Every morning, commencing March 7.
MONDAYS, SPAIN.
TUESDAYS, PETER THE GREAT.
WEDNESDAYS, GREECE.
THURSDAYS, NAPOLEON.
FRIDAYS, PARIS.
SATURDAYS, WILLIAM TELL AND THE ALPS.
Course ticket: 5 lectures, $5.00; single, 50 to $1.50.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every night, (for this week,) Wycherly's famous old comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL, and Pailleron's delightful comedy, Subtleties of Jealousy.
MISS ADA REHAN
in both plays.
"Irresistible drollery."—Times. "Altogether delightful."—World. "An unalloyed delight."—Sun. "Rich with glee."—Tribune.
MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.
NEXT WEEK—The new Japanese musical comedy, "LILLI TSE."

SEIDL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
The Astoria, 5th Av. & 34th Street.
THURSDAY EVE., FEB. 10, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
SOLOIST:
Mr. HENRI MARTEAU, (Violinist)
TICKETS OBTAINABLE at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, 2 & 4 W. 23d St., at Tyson's, Schuberth's, Rullman's, 11 Broadway.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th & 3d Av.
JOE HART and CARRIE DE MAR, JAMES THORNTON, LAURA BIGGAR, LEONIDAS' CAT AND DOG CIRCUS, FRANK CUSHMAN, SMITH & FULLER, BLOOM & COOPER, RIALTA, Albertus & Bartram, The McDonough Trio; The Fansons, Vanier & Barton, Bigger & Dreher; others. Afts. 15c., 25c. Noon-day opening, Lincoln's Birthday. All the stars

PROCTOR'S 23d St. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
Return to the stage of Miss
MINNIE SELIGMAN,
Supported by a first-class company in GILBERT'S "COMEDY AND TRAGEDY."
BERT COOTE AND CO. in "Supper for Two"; GEO. THATCHER and ED MARBLE, Minstrels; MRS. ALICE SHAW and her daughters; LIVING PICTURES. 40 OTHER STARS.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS.
One Matinee Recital Chickering Hall.
On Tuesday Aft., Feb. 8th, at 3,
Franz Rummel
will play the
Chickering Piano.
Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
4th Aft. Concert, Feb. 11, at 2:15.
4th Evg. Concert, Feb. 12, at 8:15.
By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.)
Soloist:
M. POL PLANCON.
Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office.
C. L. Graff, Business Mgr.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
New Group To-Day—"MOTHERLESS."
Hungarian Band Concerts Afternoon and Evening.
THE CINEMAT

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ending Feb. 5....	2,260,365
Same week last year.....	784,621
Stocks to date this year.....	10,936,641
Corresponding date last year...	4,154,673

Bond transactions for the week	$32,152,000
Same week last year.....	15,710,300
Bonds to date this year.....	118,893,200
Corresponding date last year..	54,422,670

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

ON A FIRMER FOOTING

Gen. Thomas L. James Has Faith in Good Times.

The placing of such a vast amount of Government money in the deposit vaults of our banks has had the effect of enormously increasing the funds ready to be used in whatever satisfactory way business my demand. To this are added the sums taken out of the reserves of country banks, a large part of which have found their way to New York. And the result is that there is more money in our banking institutions than present demands absorb; and, consequently, loan rates have been and are still low.

What is now being experienced is but a repetition of conditions which have existed on former occasions. More money is stored away than the necessities of business enterprise require. Yet something exceptional has brought about the plethora which is at present making itself felt, and the immense accumulations are to be accounted for by financial developments altogether unusual.

Take the trade of the country. The volume of goods manufactured for home and foreign consumption is greater than before. From month to month business grows. The figures of improvement are as convincing now as at any time since the healthier turn of affairs first became apparent, months ago.

Business men know now to a reasonable certainty where they stand. They have come through a period which has gradually prepared them for the level established by new tariff conditions. There has been shown some hesitation on account of possible currency disturbances, but that too has been overcome by the recent action of the lower house of Congress in vigorously stamping out the silver heresy. And the emphatic sound-money declaration of the President of the United States has given confidence to investors to whom numerous existing enterprises are attractive under conditions divested of the elements of apprehension.

Slowly but surely the country's business has been reviving, and it has secured a much firmer footing. The way in which it is now being conducted is most encouraging, viewed from the standpoint of mercantile intelligence and probity. One of the signs of the times, and not the least gratifying one, is the substantial reduction in the number of recorded business failures. This certainly indicates that business is in a healthy state.

No lessening of the hopefulness that prevails regarding the future can be expected from cotton trade troubles that now agitate some quarters. They can be only of short duration. Temporary business quiet, of course, there is; but it is the precursor of activity to come with a promising Spring trade. The whole country works incessantly forward.

From all this I think that the general conditions of business continue inspiriting.

It is but rational to expect that a business investment of much of the money now temporarily locked up will take place in a short time. Rates for money have been low in the beginning of the year and will so remain until Spring activity is felt. Money is cheaper now than it will be later—than it will be at any other time this year.

THOMAS L. JAMES.

Still Hoping to be Worried.

"While it is quite possible that a further advance in price of American stocks and bonds will occur," says the London Statist, "and purchases by speculators may for a time prove profitable, it should be fully understood that there is risk of a heavy fall in the course of a few months. Should any untoward circumstances occur to compel New York bankers to call in their loans, the decline in prices would be serious. Those with a speculative dispositon will therefore do well to keep their operations within reasonable limits. Those investors who still hold stocks bought at high prices would be well advised to carefully watch the market, and to sell when the speculation for the rise becomes still less discriminating."

Some Independent Notions of a Stock Exchange Observer.

The approach of regular dividend day gives Wall Street a chance to speculate a great deal on what the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Directors are going to do. Generally, the forecasts are cheerful, suggesting various inspiriting developments. Some predictions are silly, promising what virtually amounts to a millennium.

It happens that I know certain New England members of the Burlington board intimately, and within the week I've been closely associated with two of them. Their calm candor has a sound very different from the existing ebullitions that we meet on the Street.

The Burlington dividend may be increased. It has not been so decided yet.

Moreover, an influential group of Directors—large stockholders—are opposed to an increase. They say the sturdy policy of the company in maintaining dividends (when other Granger roads cut down or abolished payments wholly) ought now to have the natural sequel of similar independence—that Burlington ought not to rush pell mell into big additional distributions simply because some other Western roads have resumed or increased their current payments.

The Burlington people ought by this time to be up to all the necessities of laying by spare dollars for rainy days. They know how wet such days can be.

One of the most interesting phases of Stock Exchange activity just now is reflected in transactions made for the account of politicians of local consequence and their brethren at Albany and Washington. In a number of conspicuous stocks the political traders are pegging away with quite an old-fashioned vigor.

The Washington crowd are on the bull side now, after having been taught some expensive lessons a little while ago. They all started in at the beginning of the year to gamble on the depressing effects of what the Senate was going to do. It is estimated that they sold a number of the prominent stocks on a large scale. They went short not only of the industrials, but of the standard railroad stocks as well. They counted on Senatorial action to demoralize business confidence generally. At the beginning of last week the most of them flopped over to the bull side, covered their shorts, took their losses; and now they are as vehemently bullish as all through January they were dolefully bearish.

The Albany crowd are long of the New York transit stocks, but short of the New York gas stocks. They are advising Wall Street friends that dollar gas is a certainty. Consolidated Gas is, however, higher now than it was when they began their bear crusade.

Of the local politicians, those who are most important seem to be pretty well out of Metropolitan and back again into Manhattan. A few of the Tammany leaders have made handsome profits. Some Stock Exchange brokers during the last month or two have depended on Tammany for most of their commissions.

Deacon S. V. White's project—inviting deposits to be used in the market at his own discretion—is not only one of the most-talked-of incidents in current Wall Street affairs, but there are likely to be Stock Exchange proceedings on account of it. The man who hustles in Wall Street does not find himself overcrowded by co-operation. There are so many "brokers and bankers," who are doing so little business, and who stand small chance of ever doing much more than they now do, that it is one of the easiest things in the world to stir up opposition to any man who makes a show of being wideawake. And I anticipate that Deacon White will find himself before the Governing Committee within the next fortnight. It is hardly probable, however, that a campaign vigorously undertaken by such a veteran as is Deacon White can be stayed by any technical obstacles which sleepiness and envy may concoct.

From recent "positions" taken by some of the Governors of the Stock Exchange it is only a little step (and that step is already urged in some official quarters) to the prohibition of advertising by members of the Stock Exchange. In London, you know, there is a Stock Exchange rule against advertising; and the London example is held in very high esteem in some Wall Street parts where lack of business permits a wide range of international consideration.

CASIMIR JONES.

Wall Street's Response to the West Shore Deal.

The consummation of the New York Central-Lake Shore deal has brought back to the minds of many in Wall Street the year 1885, which went on record in the annals of speculation as in many ways remarkable.

It was in that year that the West Shore was leased to the New York Central under a guarantee of its bonds. It was not until August that the plan was fully disclosed, but shrewd financiers became aware that something important was pending when in June a sharp buying movement in West Shore bonds and New York Central stock began. Many theories were afloat to explain what this activity meant, but the full importance of it was not surmised.

That deal imparted spirit to stock speculation and also brought many important interests into the market as buyers for investment. Previous to June the market had been greatly depressed, having hardly recovered from the effects of the Marine Bank failure and the succeeding panics. Then, too, the trunk lines were bitterly fighting one another, with no prospect of an early settlement of their differences.

But with the consummation of the West Shore deal the whole aspect of the market changed, and depression and dullness were replaced by buoyancy and activity. No reactions of consequence occurred, and the year ended with a more cheerful feeling in Wall Street than had been known for many years.

How substantial the advance was may be judged from the range of prices in some of the active stocks. New York Central was selling in January at 84½; in July it had risen to 99, in November it was 107. The first 7 per cent. bonds of the company advanced from 129 in January to 138 in December. The New York, West Shore and Buffalo first 5 per cent. bonds advanced from 28½ in April to 44½ in July, and varied little from this price for the remainder of the year.

***

The effect of the deal in the general market is shown by the following table, giving the prices of important stocks at their lowest in January—before the deal—their highest, in midsummer—following the deal—and where they were approximately at the end of the year:

	Jan.	Highest.	Dec.
Canada Southern	29¼	47½	44½
Jersey Central	31¾	52	46⅝
Bur. & Quincy.....	115½	138½	133¼
St. Paul	70⅛	99	96½
Northwest	84⅝	115⅝	114¼
Rock Island	105	132	127½
Omaha	24½	44½	41½
Lackawanna	82⅝	129⅝	129⅝
Illinois Central	119½	140	140
Lake Shore	59⅝	80½	80¼
Louis. & Nashville.....	22	51⅝	48½
Manhattan	65	133½	123½
Michigan Central	54	79⅝	78
Erie	12½	27⅛	26⅝
New Haven & Hartford.	175	204	204
Ontario & Western....	10½	20⅞	20⅝
Northern Pacific pf.....	36½	65⅝	65¼

***

The New York Central-Lake Shore combination is of greater consequence than was the New York Central-West Shore deal. That largely represented the ending of a rate war, the establishment of harmony; and that was a great accomplishment. But there is involved in the Lake Shore merger what is of far vaster importance. The first checked destructiveness; the later one represents progressiveness. It does more than stop waste. It is the greatest step forward that American railroad management has yet made. And the spirit that was roused in Wall Street in 1885 cannot fail to respond.

CLARENCE J. HOUSMAN.

Boston Feels Bad Effects.

Members of the Boston Stock Exchange do not take kindly to the prohibition of arbitrage transactions from the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. They insist that the move is merely a narrow scheme which will result in depriving New York stock brokers of large amounts of business.

"In the past," (we quote The United States Investor, speaking for the Boston Stock Exchange,) "communication with the New York Exchange, has been so rapid, being practically instantaneous, that arbitrage houses have made considerable profit in trading on the difference in quotations between the two markets. The two leading houses in Boston doing this kind of business are Charles Head & Co. and George C. Brooks & Co. The cutting off of instantaneous and continuous quotations, of course, kills that kind of business. New York quotations govern values, and in the absence of them speculative dealings on the Boston Exchange in New York securities would be materially curtailed.

"The action of the New York Exchange is a blow to speculative activity in Boston, which had been dull enough before. The principal speculative securities the trading in which is local to the Boston Exchange are the copper mining stocks. Aside from these and a very few others, the Boston market is practically an investors' market—not a speculators'; and this last action of the New York Stock Exchange Governors renders it still less of a speculative market. Considerable bitterness is felt over the matter, also, because the Governing Committee has not prohibited arbitrage dealings between the New York and London Exchanges, thus discriminating against Boston and New York and in favor of London.

"What will be done of a definite character to counteract this move remains to be seen. It is hinted by some, but denied by others, that this act is in violation of inter-State commerce provisions. Whether any suit will be begun on that ground to secure a repeal of the act is doubtful, however, at least until after the next annual election of the Exchange, which will be held May 9. It is well known that the adoption of the resolutions was opposed at the meeting of the Governing Committee, the vote standing 11 against to 25 in favor of their passage, and the entire subject will probably be the vital issue at the annual election referred to."

To be Spent in Chicago.

Railroads entering Chicago must make expenditures on a large scale to meet the requirements of the ordinances making it obligatory to raise their tracks within certain city limits. Approximately, the following will be involved:

Atchison	$1,200,000
Burlington & Quincy.....	2,500,000
Chicago & Alton.....	1,800,000
Chicago Terminal	2,400,000
Madison & Northern.....	1,000,000
Northwestern	700,000
Panhandle	1,300,000
Union Stock Yards.....	1,100,000
Total.....	$12,000,000

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £370,451 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.89, became 45.35 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,650,000f. gold, and gained 600,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5@6c discount. San Francisco—Eight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.

Range for Year 1897. Highest	Lowest	Feb. 5. Bid	Feb. 5. Ask'd	Sales of the Week. Shares	STOCKS. Sales for Week. Railroads, Traction Companies & Industrials.	Interest Period.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Year 1898. Highest	Year 1898. Lowest	Year 1898. Range for Year. Highest	Year 1898. Range for Year. Lowest	Shares. 1897 Year Ago.	Shares. For Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.
113½ Feb. 5	71½ Jan. 5	113	...	+1	Adams		Jan. '98	1½	113	113	113	113	113	113
119 Feb. 5	90 Jan. 5	119	...	...	American		Jan. '98	1½	119	119	119	119	110	10
1½ Feb. 1	½ Jan. 5	...	...	...	American									
4½ Feb. 1	1½ Jan. 5	...	...	+½	American									
4½ Jan. 31	1½ Jan. 5	...	...	...	American									
2½ Jan. 31

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.

BONDS. Sales Week Ending Feb. 5.—$23,236,800	Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	106	106	106	106	1
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114¾	114	114¾	4
American Tobacco scrip	82	82½	82	82	16½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	84	84½	83¾	83½	40
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	92½	94	92¾	93¾	1,003
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¼	1,738½
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	96½	97¾	96¾	97¾	40
Balt. & O. S. W. 1st income, Series B	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	4
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	114	114	114	114	10
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 tr. ctfs.	92½	94	92½	94	17
Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. ctfs., reg.	95	95	95	95	10
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r.	86	86	85½	85½	36
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95	95½	94¾	95¼	161
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	100½	100½	98½	98½	12
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118½	114½	113½	114½	26
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107¾	109	107¾	109	33
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110½	111	110½	111	17
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	42½	48	42½	45½	22
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	14	14½	13½	13½	31
Central of Georgia 3d income 5s	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	21
Central of New Jersey consol. 7s, 1899	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113	114½	113	114½	34
Central Washington 1st tr. certs.	40	40	40	40	10
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	82¾	84	82¾	84	1,137
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116	116	115½	116	73
Chesapeake & Ohio consol 5s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105	105	104½	104½	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	110½	111	110¾	110¾	13
Chicag, Burlington & Quincy Deb. 5s	107	107¾	107	107¾	45
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115¾	116¼	115¾	116¼	29
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	39
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	116
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	107	107¾	107	107	27
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	9
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	105	107	105	107	50
Chicago, Indiana & Louis. refunding 6s	100	101	100	101	14
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	85	85	85	85	42
Chicago Terminal & Transfer 4s	85¼	87½	85¼	87¼	467
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137	137½	137	137½	2
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s	102	102	102	102	2
Cincin., Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	71	73½	71	72½	122
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st St. L. Div. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis consol 7s	136	136	136	136	19
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	99	99	99	99	20
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	82¾	84¾	82¾	83	80
Colorado Midland 4s, all in. p'd	29¾	29¾	29¾	30½	14
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	87½	87½	87	87½	30
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	78½	79	78½	79	19
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo gen 6s	55¾	55½	55½	55½	4
Commercial Cable 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	83	83	83	10
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	33
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	92	93	92	92	75
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94¾	95¾	94½	95¼	138
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s	91	92	91	92	2
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	103	103	103	103	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	105½	108½	105½	109½	33
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	105½	105½	105	105	5
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	110¾	111¼	110¾	111	30
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	107	107	107	107	9
East Tenn. reorganization lien 4-5s	100	100	100	100	11
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103¼	103½	103½	103½	13
Erie general lien 3-4s	71	73¾	70¾	73	447
Erie prior lien 4s	90¾	92¾	90¾	92¾	234
Erie 1st extended 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	147	147	147	147	35
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	89½	91¼	88	91¼	48
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	89¾	93	93½	94¼	46
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-8s	74	74	73¾	74	46
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	88¾	89½	88¾	88¾	94
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	89	90½	89	90½	41
Gal., Harrisburg & San. An., Mex. & P. 5s	94¾	94¾	94	94¾	85
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio 2d 6s	103	103½	103	103½	5
General Electric debenture 5s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	4
Green Bay debenture B	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	14
Hannibal & St. Joseph Consol 6s	123	123	123	123	6
Houston & Texas general 4s	79¾	80	79½	80	31
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102¼	102	102¼	30
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	6
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	122½	122¾	122½	122½	11
International & Great Northern 2d 6s	86½	90	86½	90	27
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	54	54	54	54	67
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100	101	100	100½	35
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	17
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	72	72	72	72	5
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	80¾	80¼	79¾	80½	188
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1895, ex mat. coup	121	121	121	121	122
Kan. Pac. 6s, Den. Div., ex mat. coup	127	127	127	127	33
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1895, ex mat. coup	121	121	121	121	40
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	100	113	99½	111¾	2,333
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89¼	91¾	89¼	91¾	421
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	67¼	67½	65	65	404
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	93	94½	93	94	95
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	104½	104½	11
Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, coupon	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	9
Lake Shore 2d consol. 7s, coupon	120	120	120	120	3
Lake Shore 3½s	104¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	85
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	102	102½	102	102½	16
Long Island consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Long Island Ferry 4½s	90	90	90	90	2
Long Island general 4s	87½	88	87½	88	12
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	9
Louisville & Nashville 5s	108	108¾	108	108¾	8
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	15
Louisv. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	93½	94	93½	94	29
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	379
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atl. 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	97¾	98	97½	98	118
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118¾	119¾	118¾	118¾	40
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	105	105	104¾	104¾	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	116½	116¼	115¾	115¾	57
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106	149
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	97	98½	97	98¼	44
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	71¾	73	71¾	73	281
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	71¾	72	70¾	71	43
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	98	98	97	97¾	185
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	79½	80½	79¾	80¼	82
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141¾	142	141½	141¾	1
Morris & Essex con. 7s, gtd	141	141	141	141	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	23
National Starch Manufacturing 1st 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100	7
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	5
New York Central debenture 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	6
New York Central debenture 4s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	12
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	160½	160½	160½	160½	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	12
New York, Ontario & Western ridg. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	13
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	23
New York, Ontario & Western ridg. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	7
New York, Sus. & West, Terminal 5s	110¾	111½	110¾	111½	6
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	94	97½	94	97½	83
New York, Sus. & Western 2d 4½s	91	91	91	91	6
Norfolk & Western con. 6s	81	83	81	83½	3,403
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	63¾	65½	62¾	65½	2,112
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	117¾	117¾	116¾	116¾	113
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	117	117	116¾	117	120
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	93	93	93	93	8
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97¾	97¾	97	97¾	370
Northern Pacific Term. 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Northern Railway of California 6s	102¾	102½	102½	102½	83
Northwest gold 7s, coupon	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	13
Northwest Sinking Fund deb. 5s, 1933	110	110	110	110	11
Northwest extended 4s	107	107	107	107	1
Northwest sinking fund 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
Ohio & Mississippi 1st S'field Div. 7s	108	107	108	107	33
Ohio & Mississippi consol	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	50
Ohio Southern general 4s	14	14	14	14	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	93¾	93½	93¾	93½	5
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 8th 4s, paid	89	89¾	89	89	103
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	111	113¾	111	113¾	71
Oregon Short Line 6s	125	126¾	125	126¾	30
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	89¾	90	89½	90	1,014
Oregon Short Line tr. R. and col. trust	27¾	29	27½	27¾	104
Oregon Short Line 6s, A 5s	89¾	91¼	89¾	90¾	110
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	93	93¾	93¾	94¾	280
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st	115	115	115	115	10
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	106½	108¾	106½	106½	7
Pacific of Missouri 1st 6s	108	108	104¼	104¼	9
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	109	109	109	109	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	75¼	78¾	75¼	77	62
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	82	85	82	85	117
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, series B	112¾	113¼	112¼	112½	15
Reading general 4s	87½	87½	84½	86¾	3,110
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	84½	85¾	84½	85¼	311
Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s	93¼	93¼	93½	93½	15
Rio Grande Southern 3-4s	54	54	54	54	15
Rochester & Pittsburg con. 6s	122	123	122	123	3
Rock Island 5s, coupon	106	106¾	105¾	106¼	797
Rock Island 5s, registered	105¾	105¾	105¾	105½	110
Rock Island debenture 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	17
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	91	93¾	91	93	283
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	72	73	72	73	6
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	74½	76¾	74½	76¾	230
St. L. & S. F., Southwestern Div. 5s	94½	95	94½	95	6
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	96	96¾	96	96¾	14
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	104½	104¾	104¼	104¾	55
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	117¾	119¾	117¾	119¾	191
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	74	76½	74	76½	236
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	29	30	29	30	13
St. Paul consol. 7s	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	1
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	130	130	130	130	4
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extended 7s	142	142	142	142	5
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	21
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	17
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific 6s	120	120	120	120	2
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	105¾	107	105¾	106¾	215
St. Paul 4s, Series A, registered	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108	108	108	108	2
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	97	97	97	97	19
St. Paul, M. & Man., Montana Central 6s	130	130	130	130	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	62	62	61¼	61½	718
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	84¼	86¾	84¼	86¾	97
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97	97½	97	97½	20
Southern Pacific of California consol. 6s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	40
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½	31
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	102	103	102	103	36
Southern Railway 5s	92½	94¼	92½	94¼	203
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	12	12½	12	12½	15
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	60¼	61	57	58	30
Texas & New Orleans con. 6s	96¼	98½	96¼	98½	34
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st Tenn. 6s	85	85	85	85	4
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	87	87	86½	86½	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾	92
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	33¾	34½	33¾	33¾	1,321
Terminal R. R. Association of St. L. con. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Third Avenue 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	13
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	87	87	87	87	1
Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st, West. Div. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	6
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	16
Union Elevated 1st 5s, tr. rects.	85¾	86¾	85¼	85¼	13
Union Pacific ext. sink. fund 8s, t. r.	133	134½	133	134½	11
Union Pac. col. tr. 6s, notes 62½% paid	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	116
Union Pacific col. tr. 6s	100	100	100	100	1
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1896, ex mat. coupon	125½	125½	125½	125½	1
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1897, ex mat. coupon	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	3
Union Pacific, new 4s	95¾	96½	96	95¾	3,021¾
Union Pacific purchase money ctfs	124	126¾	123¾	126¼	1,196
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st 5s, trust rects.	56	56	54¾	55	289
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped gtd.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	6
Wabash 1st 5s	108½	109¾	108¾	108½	176
Wabash 2d 5s	82¾	82½	80	80¼	131
Wabash debenture, B	28	28	28	28	13
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago Ext.	100	103½	100	103½	22
West Shore gtd. 4s	108¾	110	108¼	110	78
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	103¼	109¾	109	109¾	227
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	51¼	53½	51	53¼	230
Western New York & Penn. income	15	15¾	14½	15¼	402
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¼	108½	32
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s tr. rects.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	90¾	100½	99¾	100½	55
Wisconsin Cen. 1st 5s, trust receipts	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	200
Total sales					$32,152,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.

Week ending Feb. 5, 1898.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	126½	126½	126½	126½	100
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126½	126½	126½	126½	7
United States 5s, coupon	115½	115¾	115½	115¾	22
Total sales					$141,600

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.

Week ending Feb. 5, 1898.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	90	89½	89½	21
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	88	88	88	88	*3
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	71¼	71	71	12½
Total sales					$33,600
Grand total					$32,186,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¾	Feb. 4	113¾	Jan. 5	113¾ Feb. 4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Jan. 13	113¾	Jan. 4	114¾ Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1925, registered	126½	Jan. 11	127½	Jan. 20	126½ Feb. 4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126¾	Jan. 12	128½	Feb. 3	126½ Feb. 3
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113¾ Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	113½	Feb. 1	113¾ Feb. 4
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22	104 Jan. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾ Jan. 19
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101 Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89½	Feb. 3	89½ Feb. 3
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88 Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	71 Jan. 31
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 13	5 Jan. 24

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108¼	Nov. 20	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107½	Oct. 9	North Car. 6s, 1919	125	Dec. 20
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 30	Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1
Alabama, Class C	99	Sept. 27	United States 2s, reg.	96¼	Sept. 10

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	174	Jan. 31	170	Jan. 6	174	Jan. 31
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4
Park	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 29	99½	Jan. 29
Tradesmen's	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 12	Market & Fulton	220	Dec. 6
Butchers & Drovers	98	Nov. 27	Mechanics'	193	Nov. 19
Central National	102	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chatham	208	Nov. 10	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	2,610	Feb. 2	New York County	300	March 23
Citizens'	120	Nov. 12	Ninth National	92	Dec. 11
Columbia	170	May 10	North America	124	Nov. 4
Commerce	200	Dec. 7	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
East River	140	Nov. 26	Republic	120	Aug. 17
Fourth National	135	Nov. 20	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Importers & Traders	425	March 22	Third National	85	March 14
Manhattan	280	Nov. 15			

| | | |

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 3	98	Feb 4	97¾	98
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	118¾	Jan 17	118¼	Jan 3	118¾	Feb 3	--	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	104½	Jan 7	104¾	Feb 3	--	--
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 6s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	113¼	Jan 3	113¾	Feb 4	113½	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	122¼	Jan 11	122¼	Jan 28	--	--
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	121¼	Jan 3	123	Jan 28	--	--
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	121¼	Jan 7	123	Jan 28	--	--
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	..	....	..	....	66	Au 14, 97	--	--
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 00	--	--
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼	Sep 16,96	--	--
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	60	Mar 10,97	--	--
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42¾	No 12 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	--	--
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	--	--
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	114¾	Jan 4	123	Jan 28	114½	--
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106¼	Jan 10	106¼	Jan 10	106¼	Jan 26	--	--
Do., 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 10,97	--	--
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	--	--
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 6, 97	--	--
Do., 5s, 1937, registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	--	--
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	105½	Jne 4, 97	--	--
Do., registered	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	--	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	142	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 7	108	Feb 5	107½	108½
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	--	--
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	--	--
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	122½	--
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	85½	Jan 4	91¼	Feb 5	91¼	91¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67¼	Jan 27	63	Jan 3	65	Feb 5	64	66
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	--	--
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	84¼	Feb 5	81½	Jan 3	84	Feb 5	--	--
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	73	Jan 24	71	Jan 4	72	Feb 4	--	--
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	82¾	Jan 27	80	Jan 3	82¾	Jan 27	--	--
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	96½	Feb 5	94	Jan 5	96½	Feb 5	96	99
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	98	Jan 29	94	Jan 3	97¼	Feb 5	97	98
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	109	Jan 29	--	--
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	78	Feb 5	65¼	Jan 19	78	Feb 5	77¼	78
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	65	Jan 19	71	Feb 5	--	--
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	104¼	Feb 2	104¼	Feb 2	--	--
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106¼	Feb 3	106¼	Feb 3	--	--
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	109¼	Jan 20	109¼	Jan 20	--	--
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	107	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 3	107	Jan 12	--	--
Do., gen. con. ry. & id. grt. g. 5s,1931	93¼	Feb 4	88	Jan 3	93	Feb 5	93	--
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	89	Jan 13	87	Jan 11	89	Jan 22	--	--
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	122	Jan 5	121	Jan 5	121¾	Jan 24	--	--
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80¼	Feb 5	77	Jan 5	80¼	Feb 5	79½	80½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	--	--
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	131	Jan 28	131¼	Feb 5	--	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾	Dec 17,97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	103¾	Feb 1	103	Jan 6	103¾	Feb 3	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	--	--
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	--	--
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	116¾	Jan 25	116	Jan 11	116¾	Jan 27	--	--
Do., do., registered	116¾	Jan 31	116¼	Jan 19	116¾	Jan 31	--	--
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	111¼	Jan 28	110¼	Jan 11	111¼	Jan 31	--	--
Do., do., registered	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	--	--
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	109¼	Sep 24, 97	--	--
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	104¼	Jan 27	103¾	aJn 19	104¼	Jan 27	--	--
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	--	--
Do., debt. certfs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	104¾	Jan 27	103¼	Jan 3	104¾	Jan 27	--	--
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110	Jan 2	109	Jan 4	110	Feb 5	106½	110½
Do., registered	109¾	Feb 4	106½	Jan 5	109¾	Feb 5	--	--
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	--	--
Cleart. Blt. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	--	--
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	108¾	Feb 3	100¼	Feb 3	--	--
Do., do., registered	109¾	Jan 27	109¼	Jan 27	109¾	Jan 27	--	--
N. Jersey June. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	103	--
Rome, W. & O. con 1st ext. 5s,1922	123	Jan 24	121¾	Jan 10	122½	Feb 5	--	--
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	--	--
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	--	--
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14, 97	--	--
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	--	--
New York & Northern 1st g.5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	122½	Sep 24, 97	--	--
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107¼	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 3	107	Feb 3	106¾	107½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 4, 97	--	--
N.Y.,N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	--	--
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	149¾	Jan 25	--	--
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	--	--
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	--	--
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	--	--
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	115½	Oct., 96	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27, 97	--	--
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 25	107¾	Feb 4	--	--
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	101¼	Feb 3	97¼	Jan 7	101¼	Feb 5	101½	--
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 6	107¼	Feb 5	--	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	91	Feb 4	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	97½	Feb 5	87	Jan 6	97¼	Feb 5	--	--
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110¾	Feb 2	111½	Feb 4	--	--
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100¾	Feb 4	93¼	Jan 3	100¾	Feb 4	100½	--
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	120¼	Jan 26	120	--
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	117½	Jan 11	116	Jan 3	116¼	Feb 5	116¼	118
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	116¾	Jan 17	117	Feb 5	116½	118
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	128	--
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	Nov 5, 97	125	--
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 3	95	Jan 3	97¼	Feb 5	97	98
Do., registered	96	Feb 5	95¼	Jan 3	96	Feb 5	--	--
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	60¾	Jan 4	62¾	Feb 5	62½	63½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107	Jan 19	104	Jan 5	107	Feb 5	--	--
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 26, 97	--	--
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	125¼	Jan 17	125½	Jan 17	125	--
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	120¾	Dec 7, 97	--	--
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117¾	Jan 4	119½	Jan 29	--	--
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 23,97	--	--
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s 1989	86¾	Feb 5	83¼	Jan 7	86¾	Feb 5	85½	--
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	83	Feb 5	79	Jan 4	82½	Feb 5	82	83
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	--	--
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 97	--	--
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec 16,97	--	--
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	83	Jan 18	80	Jan 13	83	Jan 20	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10¼	Jan 7	14	Feb 1	--	--
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾	Jan 20	14¼	Jan 22	14¼	Jan 22	--	--
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78½	Feb 1	78½	Feb 1	--	--
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21, 97	--	--
Do., gn. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112½	Feb 3	108¼	Jan 5	112½	Feb 5	--	--
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62¼	Feb 5	52¼	Jan 17	62	Feb 5	61¼	63
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 13,97	--	--
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24, 97	--	--
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	100	Jan 22	98¼	Jan 3	100	Feb 5	99½	101
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	65¼	Feb 5	58	Jan 5	65¼	Feb 5	--	--
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	42	Feb 1	39	Jan 4	47¼	Feb 5	--	--
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 3	115	Jan 31	--	--
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	96¼	Feb 4	93¾	Jan 4	96¾	Feb 5	96	--
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	124	Jan 3	125¼	Feb 4	--	126
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec., 96	--	--
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	113	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 31	--	--
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¾	Dec 21,97	--	--
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940Ser.A	112¼	Jan 18	111¾	Jan 4	112¼	Jan 18	--	--
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	113¼	Feb 4	--	--
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17,97	--	--
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	--	--
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	111½	July 2, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Apr 23,97	--	--
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	--	--
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	--	--
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	--	--
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼	July 8, 97	118	--
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900	..	....	..	....	110¼	July 8, 97	--	--
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¼	April, 96	--	--
St. L., Van. & T. H. 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	--	--
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	100	No 25, 96	--	--
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	..	....	..	....	110	Dec 27 96	--	--
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	--	--
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	--	--
U. N. J. R. & Can Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	114¼	Oct 22,97	--	--
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	99¼	Jan 24	99¼	Jan 24	99¼	Jan 24	--	--
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 23,97	--	--
Do., do., en Trust Co Certfs	..	....	..	....	99¾	No 29, 97	--	--
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½	Dec 30,97	--	--
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921	..	....	..	....	112¼	Mar 3, 97	121	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	..	....	..	....	85	No 24, 97	--	--
Pine Creek registered gtd. g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	--	--
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106¼	April, 98	--	--
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	104	Mar., 96	--	--
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 96	--	--
Pitts., Mck. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	--	--
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	--	--
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	108¼	Jan 26	108¾	Jan 3	108¼	Jan 27	--	--
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94	Jly 14, 97	--	--
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	85	Feb 5	77	Jan 7	85	Feb 5	84½	86
Do., g. 5s, 1931-1941	..	....	..	....	85½	Mar 1, 97	--	--
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¾	Feb 5	83¼	Jan 24	85¾	Feb 5	85¼	87
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	87¾	Feb 5	83¼	Jan 24	85¾	Feb 5	84½	85½
Rio Grande June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94	Feb 5	91	Feb 3	93¼	Feb 5	--	--
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	94	Feb 5	94	Feb 5	94	Feb 5	--	--
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 6-5s,1947	73	Feb 5	70	Jan 5	73	Feb 5	73	--
St. L. A. & T. H.1st & 2d g. 7s,1894	..	....	..	....	103	Dec 22,97	--	--
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	111	Jan 22,97	--	--
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 1, 97	--	--
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	93	No 12, 97	--	--
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	77½	Feb., 96	--	--
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	..	....	..	....	114½	Dec 24,97	115¾	--
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¾	Jan 11	115	Jan 6	115¾	Feb 1	115¾	--
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 14	115¾	--
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	114	July, 96	--	--
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	114¾	Feb 5	114¾	Jan 3	114¾	Feb 5	115	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	97¾	Feb 5	97¾	Jan 7	97¾	Feb 5	98	--
Do., 1st trust g. 6s, 1987	108	Feb 5	106	Jan 7	108	Feb 5	108	--

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	--	--
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	78¾	Feb 5	74	Jan 7	78¾	Feb 5	76¼	76¾
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s,1947	93	Jan 27	94	Jan 28	95	Feb 5	94½	--
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76½	Feb 4	72	Jan 4	76½	Feb 5	--	--
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30	Feb 3	27½	Jan 14	30	Feb 3	--	--
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 8, 97	--	--
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	114	Aug., 94	115	--
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	108	Jan 20	107¾	Jan 4	108	Jan 21	109	112
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	--	--
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	121¾	Jan 10	122	Jan 29	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	128½	Jan 18	128	Jan 5	128	Jan 27	--	--
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	--	--
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108	Feb 4	106	Jan 4	108	Feb 4	--	--
Do., do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	Mar 29,97	--	--
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	97	Jan 20	94½	Jan 10	97	Feb 4	--	--
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	89½	Apr 23,97	--	--
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	--	--
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	130	Feb 4	--	--
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,97	--	--
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 14	106	Jan 14	108	Jan 29	--	--
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	106½	Jan 14	106½	Jan 14	108¾	Jan 14	--	--
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,96	--	--
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oct 20, 97	--	--
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18, 97	--	--
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	--	--
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	--	--
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	97½	Feb 2	95	Jan 4	97¼	Feb 3	97½	98
Southern Pacific Co.								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	--	--
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104	Jan 28	100	Jan 17	103	Feb 1	106	--
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	94½	Jan 28	92	Jan 4	94¼	Feb 4	93	--
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903					102	Nov., 94	125	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	Jan 22	109½	Jan 14	109½	Feb 5	--	111
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 28,97	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78¼	Jan 4	80	Feb 3	79	--
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	--	--
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	..	....	..	....	129	Dec 18,97	--	--
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	--	--
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	59¾	Jan 5	61½	Feb 5	61	61¼
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	111	Mar 1, 97	--	--
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106½	No 17, 97	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98½	Jan 28	96½	Jan 3	98½	Feb 4	98	--
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	103¾	Jan 21	100¼	Jan 4	103	Feb 4	100	103
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	--
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	96½	Feb 5	92½	Jan 6	96¾	Feb 5	95	--
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	87¾	Jan 15	85½	Jan 5	87¼	Jan 15	85	87
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	107½	Feb 1	105½	Jan 5	107½	Feb 5	105	--
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94¼	Feb 5	92	Jan 24	94¼	Feb 5	93½	94½
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 4	--	100
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	--	--
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 22,97	--	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106½	Jan 10	107	Feb 4	--	--
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	115	No 12, 97	--	--
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111¼	Feb 3	110¼	Jan 18	111	Feb 4	111	--
Georgia Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Dec 27,97	--	--
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117	Jan 20	117	Jan 29	117	Feb 5	--	--
Rich. & Danv. con. g. 6s, 1915	123	Jan 24	122	Jan 4	123	Jan 24	--	--
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	--	--
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	Nov 4, 97	--	--
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105	Jan 25	103½	Jan 17	104½	Jan 28	--	--
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105½	Jan 31	104¼	Jan 24	105¼	Feb 2	--	--
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	--	--
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115½	Jan 21	--	--
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¾	Jan 12	110¾	Jan 12	110¾	Jan 12	110	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	109½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106	--
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27, 97	--	--
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110	Jan 28	109	Jan 18	110	Jan 28	109	110
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	101¼	Feb 3	97¾	Jan 3	100¾	Feb 4	100¾	--
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	34½	Jan 31	28	Jan 4	33¼	Feb 5	33¾	35¼
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	123½	Jan 19	122	Jan 5	123½	Feb 3	--	--
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	--	--
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 31	103½	Jan 31	103½	Jan 31	--	--
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	80¾	Feb 4	79	Jan 4	80¾	Feb 4	--	--
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	72½

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Colonial Bank—Annual meeting.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining—Annual meeting.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Annual meeting.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Books open.
Sixth Avenue Railway—Annual meeting.
United Traction and Electric Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Boston and Montana Mining—Books open.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway—Books open.
Illinois Steel Company—Annual meeting.
Mechanical Rubber Company—Annual meeting.
Peoria and Eastern Railway—Annual meeting.
United States Casualty Company—Annual meeting.
United Traction and Electric Company—Books open.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

Bank of Manhattan Company—Books open.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Peoria and Eastern Railroad—Books open.

Friday, Feb. 11.

Consolidated Ice Company—Books open.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company—Last day for depositing stock.
Holiday—Stock Exchange closed.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 5, total transactions included 2,260,365 shares of stock, $32,152,000 bonds, with $141,000 Government and $32,800 State bonds.

The week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

	STOCKS.		
	Feb. 6, '97.	Feb. 5, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	784,521	2,260,365	†1,475,744
Banks	41	20	*41
Mining	2,500	2,895	*7,105
	BONDS.		
R. R. & Mis.	$15,710,500	$32,152,000	†$16,441,700
State	57,700	32,800	*24,900
Government	244,000	141,000	*103,000

†Increase. *Decrease.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	3	Minn. Iron	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	4¼	Mobile & Ohio	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf.	1¼	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Brook. Union Gas	1¼	N. J. Central	2¼
Can. Southern	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
Ches. & Ohio	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
C., I. & L. pf.	1¼	N. Y. & N. W.	1
Chi. & Northwest	2¼	N. Y. & N. W. pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	2¼	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	1½
C., R. & Q.	1¼	Nort. & West.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Nort. & West. pf.	2¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	2¾	Oreg. Imp., 5th pd.	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	6¾	O. R. & Nav.	1
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Penn. R. R.	2½
D., L. & W.	5	P., C. C. & St. L.	5¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	3	P., C. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	2¾	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Erie 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Ft. W. & Rio G.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	3½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	2¾
Gt. Northern pf.	23	St. P. & Duluth	1¾
Hawaiian Sug.	3½	St. P. & Duluth pf.	2
K. C., P. & G.	3	St. P., M. & M.	10¾
Keokuk & D. M.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	5
Long Island	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¾
Louis. & Nash.	1	Western Union	1
Met. Street Ry.	3		
Mich. Cent.	4½		

Stocks Declined.

Buff. R. & P. pf.	1	Or. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
C. Gt. W. pf., A.	3¼	Pull. Pal. Car	1½
Laclede Gas pf.	2	Third Av R. R.	5
Lake Shore	3	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	3

***

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gn.	1¾	N. Y., O. & W. ref.	
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	4s	1¾
At. & Dan. 1st	1½	N. Y. S. & W. gen.	2¾
B. & O. 1st, Parks	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925	5	Nort. & West con.	1¾
B. & O. 6s, 1925, t.r.	4	Or. Imp. 1st t. r.	1½
B., C. R. & Nor. 1st	1	Or. Imp. con., 5th	
Cent. of N. J. con.	1¼	Inc. pd.	5½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼	Or. S. L., 1st	2
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	2½	Or. S. L., Inc. B.	5½
Chi. & Northw. s. f. 5s, 1933	1	People's Gas 2d gtd. 6s	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	2¾	Pitts. & West. 1st	3¼
C. & Can. 1st t. r.	3½	Pac. & East. 1st	2
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s, $45 pd.	1½	Reading gen. 4s	2¼
Dul. & Iron R. 1st	1	St. J. & G. Isl. 1st	1½
Erie 1st ext. 4s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. gn. 6s	2½
Erie, prior lien	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1½
Erie, gen. lien	1¾	St. L. Southw. 1st	2½
F. & P. M. con. 5s	1½	St. L. Southw. 2d	1½
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2½	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Cen. 6s	1½
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1¼	S. V. & N. E. 4s	1½
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1¼	Southern Ry. 5s	1¾
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Kan., Pac. con. 6s, t. r.	11¾	U. P. 6s, '96, ex. M. C.	3¾
L. Isl. 1st con. 5s	1¼	U. P. 6s, '97, ex. M. C.	2½
L. Isl. Fy. 4½s	1	U. Pac. p. money	2¾
L. & Nash. unif. 4s	2½	U. P. ext. af. 8s, t. r.	9
Minn. & St. L. con.	1¾	Wabash 1st	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st	2	Wabash 1st D. & C.	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1¼	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
Mo. Pac. Trust 5s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 5d pf.	1¼	G., H. & S. A. 2d	1
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Gen. C. & Pac. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. 6s	1	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¼@57½c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 340,669.35 ounces of silver bullion.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue	8	10
Atlantic Avenue Tun. R.	8	10
Brooklyn & Jamaica R. R. stock	70	75
Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry 1st m.	107	
Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach	113	
Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach 1st	113	
Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach 1st m.	111	
Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach 1st s.	111	
Brooklyn Crosstown 1st 6s	117	
Broadway Surface 2d	105½	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	97	99
Brooklyn City Railroad	110	112
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114½	115½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	180	190
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	115	117
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	8	9½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	81½	82½
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	113	115
Central Cross-Town	202	
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	122	127
Central Park, N. & E. River	175	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	180	185
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	100	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 6s	70	
Cleveland City Railway	99	
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	95	
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	140	
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. scfs.	101	
Columbus (Ohio) stock	42	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	90	
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	40	40½
D. D., B. B'way & B. stock	178	180
D. D., B. B'way & B. 1st 5s	116½	117
D. D., B. By & B. 5 p. c. scrip	98½	100
Eighth Avenue	325	340
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	107
42d & Grand Street	325	
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	65	70
4d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	91½	93½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	52½	53½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	102	104
New Orleans Traction com.	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
New Orleans Traction notes		75
North Shore Traction com.	13	15
North Shore Traction pf.	76	78
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	81	
Rochester Ry.	19	21
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	160	170
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	105
Scranton Traction	9	12
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	178	180
Twenty-third Street	300	
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	18	19½
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	110	112
West Chicago Street	100⅞	101¼
West End, (Boston)	84½	85
West End, (Boston,) pf.	104	
Worcester Traction common	17½	19
Worcester Tradtion	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	78
Union Ferry	95	98
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	135	
Atlantic	135	
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	188	
Brooklyn	400	415
Central	1375	
Colonial	190	
Continental	180	
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	
Fifth Avenue	800	
Franklin	280	
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	465	
Hamilton	236	245
Kings County	280	
Knickerbocker	225	
Lawyers' Surety	107	112
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	
Manhattan	152½	
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	
Mercantile	435	
Metropolitan	310	
Nassau	157	
National Surety	200	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1,200	
N. Y. Security & Trust	350	
People's	250	
Produce Exchange	300	305
Real Estate Trust Co.	180	
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
Union	1,040	
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	290
United States	1,175	
Washington	230	

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	115
Commonwealth	106	110
Continental	420	
Eagle	240	245
Empire City	100	104
Farragut	95	100
German-American	430	
Germania	250	
Greenwich	155	
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	147	150
Home	205	215
Howard	100	
Importers & Traders'	515	530
Irving	167½	
Leather Manufacturers'	170	185
Liberty	120	
Lincoln	175	
Manhattan	280	
Market & Fulton	235	240
Mechanics'	185	190
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	170	
Merchants' Exchange	118	
Merchants'	148	150
Metropolis	440	
Mount Morris	100	
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	130	
National Union	226	
New Amsterdam	242½	
New York	235	245
New York County	700	
New York National Exchange	80	
Nineteenth Ward	100	
Ninth National	90	95
North America	125	
Oriental	145	
Pacific	178	185
Park	363	367
People's	305	
Phenix	97	
Plaza	190	
Produce Exchange	117½	
Republic	155	165
Riverside	180	
Seaboard	174	
Second National	450	
Seventh National	104	110
Shoe & Leather	97	100
Sixth National	250	
State of New York	110	112
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	130	
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	
Union Square	120	
United States	210	
Western	150	
West Side	275	
Yorkville	175	

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	105	
Brush Electric Co.		40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.		19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light		20
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E.Co.-T. S., Series A	2	3½
General Electric Co. pf.	81	85
Hartford (Conn.) Elec. Light Co.	110	
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	
Narragansett (Prov., R.I.,) E. Co.	82	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	121	121½
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	6	
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.		23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.		54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	
American Bank Note Co.	41½	43
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.	5	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.		15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.		45
Am. Type Founders, new stock	40	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	100	
American Graphophone	14¾	15¼
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15½	16½
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	60	70
Barney & Smith Car com.	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	55	60
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100
Bliss, E. W., common	70	80
Bliss, E. W., pf.		112½
Carter-Crume pf.		50
Celluloid Company	67½	
Can. & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	60	65
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	106	
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	330	350
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	93	
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	93	
Consolidated Ice	14	16
Consolidated Ice pf.	60	70
Crosby Steam Gage	30	40
Crosby Steam Gage pf.	70	80
Diamond Match Co.	140	145
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	23	24
Distilling & Cattle Feeding pf.	84	87
Edison Elec. Co. com.	140	145
Edison Elec. Co. pf.	140	145
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1½
Empire State Tel.	88	90
Equitable Powder Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	63	65
Erie & Western Trans. pf.	93	95
Electric Storage Battery	23	25
Electric Storage Battery pf.	84	87
Gaslight Mfg. Co. com.		1
Gaslight Mfg. Co. pf.	11¾	12
Gorham Mfg. Co.	1	1½
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	113	115
Grant Bulls Tea	103	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	92	94
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. pf.	93	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	⅝	1
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105½	
Hudson River Telephone	28	32
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4¼
Iron Steamboat 6s	85	90
J. R. Stetson com.	40	
J. R. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	15	20
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	75
Lorillard pf.	115	116½
Madison Square Garden stock		8
Madison Square Garden 6s	25	40
Malt Trust com.	23½	24
Malt Trust pf.	73½	74½
Mechanical Rubber com.	8	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	144	145
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	13½
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	28	32
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	90
Mosler Safe Co.		200
National Saw pf.	9	20
National Casket Co.	40	50
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	42	50
N. Y. Lean & Imp.	45	50
N. Y. Biscuit	62½	64½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	90	
New York Air Brake	25	28
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	251
Nicaragua Construction	8	10
Northwestern Telegraph	110	118
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	140	
Peter. Watrr com.	10	15
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	40	45
Pratt & Whitney com.	8	12
Pratt & Whitney pref.	55	60
Procter & Gamble	212	215
Procter & Gamble pf.	100	105
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	9	13
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	50
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	90	95
Simmons Hardware com.	107	113
Simmons Hardware pref.	100	103
Singer Mfg. Co.	220	230
Standard Oil	405	410
Southern Cotton Oil	15	20
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115½	
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	100	
Terminal Warehouse stock		10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s		75½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s		72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	12
Trenton Potteries pref.	43	51
Trow Directory pref.	38	42
Union Switch & Signal	30	31
Union Switch & Signal pref.	54	56
Union Typewriter com.	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	57	60
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	30	40
U. S. Glass com.	23	29
U. S. Glass pf.	70	
Wagner Palace Car	160	169½
Westinghouse Air Brake	220	
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	115
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	38	42

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	54¾	55
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	
Bay State Gas inc.	60	
Boston United 1st	91	93
Boston United 2d	70	72
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, W. I.	96¾	97½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	34½	35
Central (N. Y.)	175	
Central Union Gas bonds	104¼	105¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	104	105½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	104½	107½
Chi. F. Gas & C. 1st 6s	112	
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108½	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. com. 6s	117	119½
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	103
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	30	35
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	96½	101
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	89	91
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	101	105
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	104¼
Detroit income 5s		98
Equitable	228	233
Equitable 1st 6s	102½	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	81	87
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	91	92
Grand Rapids stock	75	78
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	118	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	86	88
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	89	92
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	51	57
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	76	78
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99½	100½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	323	335
New Amsterdam	32¾	33¾
New Amsterdam pf.	72	74
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103½	104¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	168
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	23½
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	84½	86
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$8,220,512
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	6,348,065
From Jan. 1, 1898	42,472,432
From Jan. 1, 1897	45,219,408

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$8,050,107
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	7,321,923
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,406,734
From Jan. 1, 1897	33,188,435

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$1,049,798
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	23,716
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,115,040
From Jan. 1, 1897	244,856

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$198,625
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	54,597
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,745,040
From Jan. 1, 1897	251,551

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$853,188
From Jan. 1, 1898	570,000

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	$30,875
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,975

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$65,827
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	34,455
From Jan. 1, 1898	351,909
From Jan. 1, 1897	304,000

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$1,024,975
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	353,175
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,953,625
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,063,974

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$958,948
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	320,723
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,602,416
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,797,615

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$1,115,620
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	58,189
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,466,949
From Jan. 1, 1897	521,895

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan 25, 1898	$1,251,810
Week ended Jan. 26, 1897	930,786
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,690,725
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,315,505

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1898	$115,690
Week ended Feb. 6, 1897	351,097
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,314,416
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,793,610

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	$983,216,926
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,219,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	892,013,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	803,527,695
Balances week ending Jan. 22	44,661,533
Exchanges week endig Jan. 15	801,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,005
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,294
Balances week ending Jan. 8	58,870,369
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	750,897,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,240,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,817
Balances week ending Dec. 18	45,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	793,991,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	782,230,606
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,461,913
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	653,151,099
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,859,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	776,626,030
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,021
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,096,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	46,472,106
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	720,668,893
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,129
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	699,229,851
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,596,106
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,716
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	709,510,690
Balances week ending Oct. 16	43,786,840

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 5. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		
..	..	American Bank Note Co.	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	Sept.	2, 1897
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept.	16, 1897
..	25	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mch.	1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
114	120	Am. Tobacco pf.	11,935,000	Feb.	2, 1898	3	117⅝	Jan. 10	*112	Jan. 28	*115	Jan. 28, 1898
108	108	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct.,	1897	2	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Oct. 13, 1897
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	15,283,600	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*71½	Dec. 28, 1897
69	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.	5,500,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*73	Jan. 10	*73	Jan. 10	*73	Jan. 10, 1898
12½	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	63	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
174	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec.	1, 1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	170½	Oct. 2, 1897
23¼	24½	Chicago Gt. Western pf. B.	7,444,100	.....		..	25¾	Jan. 14	*23	Jan. 19	24½	Jan. 26, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July	1, 1897	1	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
168	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Dec.	1, 1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
⅛	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	.....		..	⅝	Jan. 28	⅝	Jan. 10	⅞	Jan. 28, 1898
2	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	.....		..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
70	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	..	.....	..	.....	*90	Dec. 14, 1897
175	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*162½	May 28, 1897
40	..	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	..	.....	..	.....	57½	May 20, 1897
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
3¼	4½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Sept. 18, 1897
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3	..	.....	..	.....	230	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Aug.	16, 1897	1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
..	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug.,		1½	25	Jan. 7	22	Jan. 7	24	Jan. 7, 1898
41½	45	Evansville & T. H. pf.	1,254,000	April	15, 1897	2	41	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 18	40½	Jan. 28, 1898
40	43	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb.	15, 1898	2	43	Jan. 28	40	Jan. 18	43	Jan. 28, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July	1, 1893	3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mch. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	2, 1896	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....		..	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Jan. 24, 1898
92	96	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan.	15, 1898	1½	92	Jan. 27	*91⅞	Jan. 28	*91⅞	Jan. 28, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,800,300	Feb.	1, 1898	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan.	3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*330	Jan. 5, 1898
33	34	Iowa Central pf.	5,560,276	April	1, 1892	1	35	Jan. 8	32½	Jan. 22	33	Jan. 26, 1898
6½	8	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....		..	*8	Jan. 12	*6¾	Jan. 12	*6¾	Jan. 12, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Mch. 9, 1897
..	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	1	Aug. 30, 1897
5	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	.....		..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	2	..	.....	..	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Nov.	27, 1896	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....		..	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5, 1897
17	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
60	75	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Dec. 14, 1897
7½	9	National Starch	4,450,700	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	6	Dec. 28, 1897
20	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan.,	1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas.	8,000,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	38	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,071,000	July	22, 1897	3	..	.....	..	.....	117¾	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan.,	1896	1¼	121¾	Jan. 25	121	Jan. 4	121¾	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	Jan.	10, 1898	4	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	15, 1898	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	*8	Dec. 28, 1897
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1893	4	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
345	365	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	4	..	.....	..	.....	*330	Dec. 20, 1897
1	1¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5,400,000	.....		..	1¼	Jan. 19	⅞	Jan. 7	1⅛	Jan. 27, 1898
4	7	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....		..	*3	Jan. 26	*3	Jan. 26	*3	Jan. 26, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan.	5, 1898	2	..	.....	..	.....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
2	3	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
2	3	Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....		..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
2	3	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891		6%	..	.....	..	.....	10	Sept. 24, 1897
22¾	22¾	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....		..	*21¼	Jan. 11	*21¼	Jan. 11	*21¼	Jan. 11, 1898
145	155	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	11,259,912	Aug.	20, 1897	3½	151½	Jan. 22	*148	Jan. 5	151½	Jan. 22, 1898
56¼	57½	Silver bullion certificates	.....	.....		..	57¾	Jan. 13	57⅝	Jan. 13	57¾	Jan. 13, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	3½	..	.....	..	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec.	3, 1897	3¾	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec.	31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	250,000	Oct.,	1897	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central	2,640,400	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan.	15, 1898	3	..	.....	..	.....	*40¼	Feb. 5, 1897
20	30	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	25, 1893	1	..	.....	..	.....	25	Oct. 4, 1897
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,706,000	July	25, 1896	1¼	*39	Jan. 18	*39	Jan. 18	*39	Jan. 18, 1898
16	19¼	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct.,	1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*84	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan.,	1898	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mch. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept.	30, 1897	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	1,800,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Aug. 24, 1897
86	..	Warren Railroad	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 5.—Last week showed a fair average business, its finish, if anything, a little stronger than its opening. Cloth was fair, but lines for India and China were much hindered by producers refusing to sell beyond April because they could not sell longer exchange. The Japan demand was good, and the minor markets did a fair miscellaneous business, prices being steady and firm throughout.

Yarns are moving regularly in bundles to China, Japan, and the Continent, but the home demand is uneven, though prices are well maintained.

The French spinners report a quiet, steady, moderate business. Germany says business is distinctly better than at the end of last year. Prices are somewhat higher the demand and the engagements booked are very liberal, and prospects are good.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of February, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$151,610,785.47		
Gold bullion	49,637,617.90		
		$201,048,403.37	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,062,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,570,870.00		
		36,491,279.00	
			$164,557,124.37
Standard silver dollars	$392,854,708.00		
Silver bullion	853,011.56		
		$393,717,714.56	
Outstanding silver certificates	$393,658,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	13,680,568.00		
		374,658,936.00	
			19,028,778.56
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$5,140,477.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	100,361,803.25		
		$105,402,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		105,402,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$73,445,527.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$50,285,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,260,000.00		
		48,025,000.00	
			25,420,527.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,025,402.00		
National bank notes	5,942,218.00		
Fractional silver coin	11,737,130.11		
Fractional currency	1,552.93		
Minor coin	1,189,520.00		
Deposits in National banks	27,461,415.25		
Bonds and interest paid	2,044,402.40		
		$61,345,414.13	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,162,130.41		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,982,352.43		
Disbursing officers' balances	27,761,908.05		
Post Office Department account	5,168,124.26		
Miscellaneous items	2,050,786.16		
		47,063,311.30	
			14,762,102.83
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$238,788,583.01

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$513,013.83	$2,957,936.26	$79,983,050.25
Internal revenue	505,084.14	2,060,106.62	100,393,977.50
Miscellaneous	19,107.57	321,385.66	70,480,054.23
Total receipts	$1,038,110.54	$5,359,068.55	$251,344,670.98
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	170,009.00	1,102,009.00	65,551,443.66
War	218,000.00	515,000.00	40,471,962.94
Navy	135,000.00	315,000.00	20,700,766.69
Indians	45,000.47	267,000.00	6,228,102.22
Pensions	700,000.00	4,192,000.00	96,652,073.52
Interest	.....	.....	26,280,554.31
Total expenditures	$1,268,009.00	$6,389,009.00	$261,947,870.13
Excess of receipts over expenditures	119,989.46	999,981.45	197,100.85

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$300,610.00	$17,906,190.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$302,380.00	326,627.50	9,460,308.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$315,631,856.00	$61,326,527.00	$376,778,113.63
This fiscal year	17,944,856.00	1,429,426.00	19,376,284.00
This month	251,856.00	16,856.00	267,776.00
This day	30,000.00	7,000.00	37,000.00

*Not gold and legal tenders, $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 13, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
Cin., Ham. & Day. pf., (quarterly)	1½	Feb. 8	Jan. 28	Feb. 9
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 21
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
Mobile & Ohio	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 21
Norfolk & Western pf.	1	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24
Northern Pacific pf.	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 21
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	.....	.....
D. G. & Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
St. Paul & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 7	Mar. 1
Wynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

West Chicago (quarterly)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16

BANK STOCKS.

International Mortgage, Mexico	3	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Manhattan (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	Feb. 10

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am Dist. Tel., Phila. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$3	Feb. 19	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Consolidated Ice	1	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	Feb. 11
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 15
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
Jeff. & C. C. & L. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 18
Laclede Gas Light	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 15
Laclede Gas Light pf.	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 15
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	1	Feb. 7	Feb. 1	Feb. 9
National Lead common	1	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 7
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Pennsylvania Natural Gas	1¼	Feb. 10	.....	.....
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 19
Quincy Mining	$3	Feb. 15	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
Standard Oil	3	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Sunday Creek Coal pf. (annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 16
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Encaustic Tiling Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 9	Annual
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. Railroad	Feb. 1	Feb. 16	Feb. 15	Special
Colonial Bank	Jan. 25	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Annual
Commercial Cable	Feb. 24	Mar. 9	Mar. 7	Annual
Consolidated Coal, Maryland	Feb. 5	Feb. 17	Feb. 16	Annual
Copper Queen Consol. Mining	.....	.....	Feb. 9	Annual
Delaware, Lack. & Western	Feb. 7	Feb. 22	Feb. 21	Annual
Edison El. Ill. of New York	Jan. 15	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Forth Worth & Denver City	Jan. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 2	Annual
Illinois Steel Company	Jan. 21	Feb. 11	Feb. 9	Annual
International Bank, Mexico	.....	.....	Mar. 8	General
Mechanical Rubber Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 9	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Mar. 4	Special
Mo. Pa. & St. L. & Iron Mt.	Feb. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 8	Annual
National Lead Company	Jan. 22	Feb. 7	Feb. 17	Annual
New York Fire Insurance Company	.....	.....	Feb. 9	Annual
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Norfolk & Southern	Feb. 1	Mar. 4	Mar. 3	Annual
Peoria & Eastern Railway	Feb. 5	Feb. 10	Feb. 9	Annual
Sixth Avenue Railway	Jan. 28	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Feb. 18	Special
United States Casualty	Jan. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 9	Annual
United Traction & Electric	Jan. 29	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Western Union Beef	Jan. 31	Mar. 2	Feb. 28	Special

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The money market has dropped somewhat, and at present the prospects are against a permanent hardening. The Stock Exchange was generally firm last week. Home securities were dull, but foreigners were firmer, on the strengthening of the Paris Bourse, though South Americans receded. Argentine provincial issues were bought freely at from 3 to 5 points higher.

American railroads were active, and, after fluctuations, at the finish showed generally distinct advances. The increases include Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which rose 6 points; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3½; Erie firsts, 2½; Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 1¼; Erie mortgage, 1¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼, and Philadelphia and Reading firsts, 1 point.

Canadians were lower, owing to the large bull account existing and to rumors of railroad cutting by two companies. The decreases in Grand Trunk shares ranged from ¼ point to 2 points, and Canadian Pacific shares dropped 1⅜ points.

South American railroads materially reacted, except Central Uruguay, which rose 4 points.

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

CHARLES H. PANCHER, President

CHARLES F. MATTLAGE, Vice Pres't — JAMES DENNISON, Cashier

JOHN R. WATERS, 2nd Vice President — BENJ. F. WERNER, Asst. Cashier

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Irving National Bank,

Greenwich St., Cor. Warren.

CAPITAL $500,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits . . . $350,000

65th Consecutive Dividend

Paid January, 1898.

Total Dividends since organization as National Bank

$1,362,000

THE BANK OF NEW AMBSTERDAM

Broadway and 38th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $200,000. SURPLUS, $200,000.

Solicits Business, Personal, Mercantile and Corporate Accounts.

FRANK TILFORD, President.

R. R. MOORE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cash't.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.

R. H. FULLER, Vice Pres't.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

W. B. H. KETCHUM, Asst Cashier.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,750,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

JOHN E. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY G. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.

GEO. H. SQUIER, Treasurer.

ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.

CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

WM. G. FOULON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Aster,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Henry B. Hyde,	George J. Gould,
Eugene Delano,	A. J. Cassatt,
W. Bayard Cutting,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Henry G. Marquand,	James McCreery,
C. C. Cuyler,	Rudolph Ellis,
George L. Rives,	Henry M. Alexander,
John E. Searles,	James H. Hyde,
Edward D. Adams,	Charles R. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb,	John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Slocum,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
George Coppell,	Henry C. Deming,
John J. McCook,	L. C. Weir,
Oliver Ames.	Henry B. Ely.

Buffalo City Gas Co.

First Mortgage

5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Interest payable October 1 and April 1. Principal payable October 1, 1947.

The above bonds are secured by a first and only lien on the entire property of the Buffalo City Gas Company, including real estate, franchises, and property of every description now owned or that may hereafter be acquired.

The Buffalo City Gas Company owns the plants, real estate, mains, and franchises formerly owned and operated by the Citizens' Gas Light Co. In addition it owns practically all the stock and dividend certificates of the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Co. and the Buffalo Gas Light Co., which securities are deposited with the Trustee as additional security for the above bonds.

None of the constituent companies have any bonded or floating debt, this issue being the only obligation of the Company.

The earnings of the three companies for three years, operated under three separate, distinct, and competitive managements, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Gross earnings	$735,075.53	$756,103.32	$797,956.10
Net earnings	311,016.02	345,096.91	365,319.63

The net earnings for the past three months have been over $120,000, or at the rate of over $370,000 per annum, against total interest charges of $262,500 per annum. Earnings are increasing largely as a result of savings in operating expenses under one management.

The Buffalo and Citizens' Gas Light Companies have been paying 10 per cent. dividends on their capital stocks for many years, and the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company 8 per cent.

The City of Buffalo is now the second city in size in New York State and the tenth in the United States, having an estimated population of 375,000. It is growing very rapidly, and is a prosperous manufacturing, railway, and shipping centre.

The mortgage and all legal matters pertaining to this issue of bonds have been passed upon by Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

Application will be made to have these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

WE OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,900,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.

W. A. NASH, Vice President.

MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.

H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	Charles Scribner,
Henry H. Cook,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston,	George W. White,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Percival Knauth,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Francis S. Bangs,
Andrew Mills,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
William A. Nash,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
George Foster Peabody,	Edward E. Poor,
J. D. Probst,	Anson G. McCook,
Henry Steers,	R. A. C. Smith,
George W. Quintard,	Thos. F. Ryan.
Forrest H. Parker.	

Kountze Brothers,

Bankers,

BROADWAY & CEDAR St., New York,

Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.

Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 and 29 Pine St., New York.

State and James Sts., Albany.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Look in Your Tin Boxes

and bring out all your worthless Securities (stocks or bonds,) then communicate with me. I make a specialty of finding a market for them.

JAS. L. ANTHONY,

(Established 1868.) 66 Broadway, N. Y.

Telephone 837 Cortlandt. Manhattan Life Bdg.

Boody, McLellan & Co.,

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND TO INVESTORS A LINE OF CAREFULLY SELECTED BONDS, NETTING FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT. Circular sent on application.

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Manufacturers' & Traders' Bank

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

BONDS AND **INVESTMENT SECURITIES.**

FEARON & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,

104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,

44 AND 46 WALL STREET.

Stocks, Bonds, and Investments

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits	186,827
	$386,827

OFFICERS:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.

Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.

BRAYTON IVES, *President.*

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, *Vice President.*

CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d *Vice President.*

BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*

RAYMOND J. CHATRY, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS K. JESUP,	D. O. MILLS,
DUDLEY OLCOTT,	FRED'K D. TAPPEN,
GEO. A. HARDIN,	C. P. HUNTINGTON,
EDWARD B. JUDSON,	BRADLEY MARTIN,
J. W. ELLIS,	HEBER R. BISHOP,
ROBERT HOE,	J. HOWARD KING,
WILLIAM L. BULL,	HENRY B. PLANT,
RICHARD MORTIMER,	WM. H. TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL THOMAS,	GEO. HENRY WARREN
JOHN E. PARSONS,	ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
JOHN T. TERRY,	HAMILTON SMITH,
BRAYTON IVES,	HALEY FISKE.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing, Henry A. Glassford, Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St. (Bank of Commerce Bldg.) N. Y.

CURTIS & COMPANY,

Stocks, Grain, Cotton,

20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Two private wires to CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Private wire to N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Horn Silver	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
K. & Pem.	.20	.20	.20	.20	295
Phenix of A.	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,000
Total sales					2,395

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Anaconda	.48	.48	.46	.46	600
Arg. Juniata	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Belcher	.40	.40	.40	.40	900
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Bullion	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
C. Cal. & V.	1.15	1.50	.95	.95	650
Cons. Imp.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
C. Cr. Con.	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
C. & C. Cr.	.03	.04	.03	.04	2,500
Crescent	.05	.05	.05	.05	450
Deadwood	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10	200
Iron Silver	.43	.45	.43	.45	300
Lacrosse	.16	.18	.16	.18	600
Little Chief	.18	.19	.18	.18	900
Mexican	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	1,500
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	800
Potosi	.32	.32	.25	.25	1,000
Portland	.87	.87	.80	.80	300
Savage	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Sierra Nev.	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.15	800
Small Hopes	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Union	.15	.40	.15	.40	800
Utah	.15	.15	.14	.14	1,000
Yellow Jack.	.37	.37	.35	.35	500
Total sales					21,900

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03½	.02½	.02½	29,100
Am. Flag	.15½	.20¾	.15½	.20¼	13,900
Argentum	.19½	.20	.19½	.20¼	22,500
Cannon Ball	.005	.005¼	.004	.004	72,000
Crip. Cr. Cn.	.10	.10	.09¾	.09¾	29,000
Elkton	.85¾	.85¾	.85¾	.85¾	400
Fanny B.	.002	.01	.002	.01	13,500
Garfield Gr.	.06¾	.06¾	.06¼	.06¾	41,600
Gold Coin	2.00	2.00	2.60	2.00	320
Gold Fleece	.51	.51¼	.50½	.51	3,300
Gold Magnet	.01	.01¾	.01	.01¼	26,500
Isabella	.32	.32	.29¼	.29¼	2,200
Jefferson	.04	.04¼	.04	.04	17,100
Justine	.01¾	.02	.01¾	.02	60,600
Lillie	.70	.70½	.69	.70¼	3,900
Mol. Gibson	.19	.20¼	.19	.20½	20,500
Mt. Rosa	.13	.15½	.13	.15½	2,100
Old Gold	.007½	.007½	.007¼	.007¼	3,600
Pharmacist	.06½	.06½	.06¼	.06½	300
Portland	.78	.78½	.76	.77	1,000
Pilgrim	.005	.005	.005	.005	7,000
Rocky Mt.	.17	.17	.17	.17	400
St. F. Carib.	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75	720
Sentinel	.004½	.008	.004½	.006	532,000
Specimen	.03	.03	.004½	.03	247,000
Tamarack	.008	.008¼	.007½	.008¼	7,000
Union	.13¾	.13½	.13	.13	19,000
Work	.04	.04¼	.04	.04¼	11,000
Yukon	.09½	.10	.09½	.10	300
Total sales					1,187,240

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 3, 1898	£22,934,187	....
Feb. 4, 1897	37,507,998	....

Bank of France.

Feb. 3, 1898	77,074,000	£48,380,128
Feb. 4, 1897	76,401,706	49,232,214

Bank of Germany.

Feb. 3, 1898	30,130,000	15,521,000
Feb. 4, 1897	29,228,450	15,056,000

Austria-Hungary.

Feb. 3, 1898	36,327,000	12,423,000
Feb. 4, 1897	30,333,000	12,644,000

Spain.

Feb. 3, 1898	9,431,000	10,570,000
Feb. 4, 1897	8,528,000	11,380,000

Netherlands.

Feb. 3, 1898	2,638,000	6,852,000
Feb. 4, 1897	2,633,000	6,858,000

Belgium.

Feb. 3, 1898	2,800,000	1,400,000
Feb. 4, 1897	2,724,067	1,362,333
Total for the week	£191,324,247	£95,146,128
Total preceding week	191,272,878	95,043,057
Corresponding week last year	187,158,821	96,532,547